CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1858.

Republican County Nominations.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN THE LEGISLATURE:
JOHN WENTWORTH, WILLIAM JAMES, of Barrington.

FOR SHERIFF,
JOHN GRAY, of Jefferson.

FOR CORONER,
WILLIAM JAMES, of Barrington.

S. S. Hayes Predicts the Dred Scott Decision.

I do not say it was the true intent of the Nebraska act to localize slavery, for this is a doubtful point; but I do say it was the design of its framers to prepare the way for the extension of slavery, and that the policy of the Administration, sanctioned by Judge Douglas, has been to carry out that design, and to make the Territory of Kansas slave territory, and ultimately a slave State.

I think that I am justified in saying, in view of these facts, that a well concerted and stupendous scheme for the extension of slavery is now being carried out.

Should it succeed in Kansas, the next step will be to repeal the Mexican prohibition in the other Territories where it exists, to declare that the Constitution carries slavery everywhere, and to legalize the African slave trade with all its horrors.—Hayes' Speech, October 15 1858.

Gov. Chase Coming--Grand Republican Rallies,

Governor S. P. Chase, of Ohio, will address Mass Meetings of the people at the following times and places:

Chicago, Tuesday night at Metropolitan Hall, October 26.
Geneva, Wednesday P. M. ..... October 27.
Aurora, Thursday P. M. ..... October 28.
Dundee, Friday P. M. ..... October 29.
Elgin, Saturday P. M. ..... October 30.

The friends of Republican principles are requested to make all necessary arrangements.

Colfax's Appointments,

SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, the eloquent advocate of Free Labor will address the Republicans and old Line Whigs at the following places on the days mentioned opposite each:

Thornton Station, Tuesday P. M. ..... October 26
Orland, Wednesday P. M. ..... October 27
Homerville, Thursday P. M. ..... October 28
Lemont, Friday P. M. ..... October 29
Naperville, Saturday P. M. ..... October 30
Hinsdale, Monday P. M. ..... October 31
Bloomingdale, Tuesday Co. Ho., 2 day P. M. ..... October 32
Wheaton, Monday P. M. ..... November 1
Polis, Monday night ..... November 1

Let there be rousing turn outs at all the above places of the friends of Old Abe.

Mr. Arnold's Appointments.

Hon. Isaac N. Arnold has accepted invitations to speak at Aurora, Kane County, on Thursday evening, and DeKalb, DeKalb County, on Friday evening of this week.

Get Naturalized this Week.

There are many Republicans in this county entitled to their naturalization apers who have neglected to take them out. If they will call at the PRESS AND TRIBUNE office we will assist them in getting their papers. Those who came to this country under eighteen years of age and have been five years in the United States, can take out their final papers at once. Those who declared their intentions and took out their first papers two years ago, are now ready for their final "clearance." Those who have been in this country three years and wish to vote at the next Presidential election, should take out their first papers this week.

Persons who wish to get out their final papers must bring witnesses to prove length of residence and good character. No witness is required for declaring intentions and receiving first papers. Those who intend to vote the Pro-Slavery ticket need not apply for our assistance.

F. C. Sherman's Know Nothingism.

The Times is employing its valuable time and space in denying the *fact* that F. C. Sherman is a Know Nothing. We say fact, and refer to the file of the *Times* during the month of February and the first week in March, 1856, for the proof. It will there find whole columns of testimony to that effect. Sherman was beaten for Mayor upon the strength of the evidence of his Know Nothingism adduced by the *Times*.

The public will recollect that the *Tribune* proved that Dyer made application to be initiated into a Know Nothing lodge, but being regarded as untrustworthy by the "brethering," he was *black-balled*. As a set-off the *Times* established the fatal fact that F. C. Sherman not only knocked for admittance, but that he was taken in; that he took the required oaths against foreigners, and that he was duly initiated into all the degrees, signs, grips, passwords and mysteries of the "dark lantern" order. The public decided that it was worse to be taken in than to be blackballed, so they elected Dyer while they defeated Sherman. It is nonsense for the *Times* to "leave it" to any denials of Frank Sherman's Know Nothingism, while its back flies are in existence.

Hayes Considered.

Some years ago S. S. Hayes warned his Democratic friends of Chicago that there was a "well concerted and stupendous scheme for the "extension of slavery being carried out," by Douglas and others, and that if the conspirators was not resisted in its preliminary plans, their next step would be "*to declare that the "Constitution sanctions slavery every where.*" The very thing the conspirators have done in the Dred Scott decision, and Douglas sustains the treason, being one of the original conspirators himself.

But where do we find Mr. Hayes now? Why, running as a candidate for the Legislature for the express and avowed purpose of helping to re-instal the chief of the conspirators to the U. S. Senate!

The "record" of Mr. Hayes renders his present position anything but enviable, and we greatly wonder that in the face of it he can accept the hardihood to solicit Republican support.

Republican Rally at Woodstock.

The Republicans of McHenry County had a great rally yesterday afternoon, at Woodstock. The largest hall in the place was filled, and the freshest enthusiasm prevailed. The first speech, of an hour, was made by Mr. Bross, of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE; after which, E. C. Larned, Esq., of Chicago, made one of his most eloquent and telling speeches. He traced the encroachments of the Slave Power in a masterly manner, and showed that it becomes us as freemen to resist its audacious to extend itself over the Territories of the Union. Both the speeches were cheered with the most enthusiastic applause, and the whole spirit of the meeting showed that the Republicans of McHenry are wide awake and eager for the contest.

S. A. Hurlbut, Esq., of Belvidere, and others, were to address the people in the evening, and a good time generally was anticipated. The Republicans of McHenry will give a good account of themselves next Tuesday.

Woodstock has improved rapidly with the past year or two. A splendid Court House has been finished, costing some $40,000, and what is better, it is all paid for. Workmen are engaged in grading the large public square, which is to be secured by a neat iron fence. Many new buildings have been put up, and everything betokens thrift and prosperity. The fine spirits of our Republican friends there and the excellent fare and kind attentions we had from "mine host" of the Woodstock House, have left a very pleasant impression of our visit to Woodstock.

Can't get a Certificate.

Douglas has been trying for a long while to get somebody to certify to the orthodoxy of his Democracy. He has at length induced Vice President Breckinridge to sign a paper which, while repudiating Douglas' political action of late year, expresses a slight preference for him over Lincoln. Two years ago Douglas was repudiated as the leader of the National Democracy—now, that Democracy only tolerate him upon the ground that he is preferable to a Republican! Who will Douglas apply to next for a certificate of his standing?

McLean County.

Lawrence Weldon, Esq., of Clinton, and Wm. Bross of Chicago, addressed a large and enthusiastic Republican meeting at Bloomington, on Saturday. McLean County will elect her Republican ticket by 500 majority. Her citizens have got a kind of physic ready for the imported Douglas, which they will never want a second dose of—if they attempt to vote next Tuesday.

Vandever's Majority over Lellingwell.

Returns have been received from all the counties in the Second Congressional District of Iowa except one (Monona), which show that Vandever's majority over Lellingwell exceeds 4,000. He has gained nearly a thousand on Lowe's majority for Governor in 1857.

Cherokee Money.

We are advised by telegraph that N. B. Curtiss & Co., of Peoria, who have hitherto redeemed the notes of the Cherokee Insurance Co. of Georgia, closed their doors yesterday morning.

GOVERNOR CHASE TO-NIGHT,

AT METROPOLITAN HALL.

GIVE HIM A ROUSER!

Gov. Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, will speak in behalf of the Republican Ticket and the Republican Cause, at Metropolitan Hall, this evening. He is one of the ablest and most sagacious men of the Northwest, an early and zealous friend of Freedom, and a consistent and uncompromising opponent of the manifold iniquities of the Slave Power, of which Stephen A. Douglas is the most supple tool. Give the Governor a reception worthy of the man, and of the Great Cause!

Mr. Colfax at Jacksonville.

The Republicans and Old Line Whigs of Jacksonville will take notice that Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, will address them on Thursday the 28th inst. Let there be a rousing turn out!

Mr. Colfax arrived in this city last night, and addressed the German torchlight procession from the balcony of the Tremont House after the breaking up of the Metropolitan Hall meeting.

MORE OF THE CELTIC INCURSION.

REPUBLICANS DO YOUR DUTY!

Every mail from the interior brings us a dozen letters detailing the progress and extent of the Celtic incursion among the doubtful districts. They are coming from Missouri, Indiana, Wisconsin and the northern counties of our own State. On Friday night last seventy of these barbarians passed down the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, and an *employe* of the road informs us that from sixty to one hundred went on every *night* train last week. They were dumped at various stations, and immediately scattered for the rural precincts. We publish elsewhere the evidences of other and extensive importations in different parts of the State and additional cols of the intended fraud on the *bona fide* voters of Illinois. The public mind is not yet oblivious of the way Minnesota was carried by the abandoned Democracy one year ago, or the way Kansas has been overrun by the hordes of slavery ever since her Territorial organization. There is nothing in the range of possibilities too desperate or criminal for the Dem ocracy to engage in for the accomplishment of their ends. When arguments and fair voting fail, bloodshed and perjury take their places. The fact that Illinois has been hitherto exempt from foreign invasion and ballot stuffing is accounted for in the fact that the exigencies of the Pro-Slavery party have never before seemed to require it. To-day Douglas sees himself in a popular minority of over twenty thousand votes; he sees a Legislature on the eve of an election which will consign him to the bourne whence a baffled demagogue never returns; he plays out the last card in his hand in the form of an Irish invasion to wrest from the people the right to govern themselves.

There is one way to meet this villainy, and we are glad to know that our friends are possessing themselves of the necessary means to meet it. The wretches who have been sent into the central counties to perjure themselves, and overpower the *bona fide* electors, have started a revolution. They will find its other half at the polls, and it will be ascertained that every illegal vote which finds its way into the ballot box, will have cost the voter more than it comes to. We are assured from all quarters that our friends will protect their rights AT ANY HAZARD. We tell them, if they allow themselves to be trampled on now, they will be worse trampled on the next time. We tell them that the ruffian Democracy were only subdued and brought to honest voting in Chicago, when the Republicans met them at the polls with their own weapons, and put down violence with violence. The people of the centre ask for nothing but the honest expression of their will at this election, AND THAT THEY ARE DETERMINED TO HAVE.

Importing Votes into Galena.

We learn by a gentleman from Galena that on Thursday night last, an Irishman, and father of Strocky, the Douglas candidate for the Senate in Stephenson and Jo Daviess, took with him, on the cars of the Illinois Central Railroad, twenty Irishmen, all of whom he landed at Galena. Not one of these men ever lived at Galena, and nobody knows, but the Douglas wirepullers, where they are from, but all know what they are taken to Galena for at this time. Our informant tells us that there was a good deal of excitement on the subject at Galena on Friday last, and it was thought that the Hibernian gentleman would find the climate somewhat unhealthy if they attempted to vote.

Down on the Canal.

The two sorts of Democracy deployed in the stony town of Athens yesterday and held a couple of meetings. The Buchaneers—numbering something over a hundred, were addressed by M. W. Hogan, Col. J. S. Speed, J. J. O'Sullivan and others, amid considerable Dimmecratic enthusiasm. The Douglasites to the number of thirty-seven, yawned for an hour or two under the utterences of Aaron Haven and P. C. Sherman. The latter gentleman merely "hove in a few remarks."

A Speck of War.

At New Albany, Ind., on Saturday, some officers from Louisville, without warrant, seized a man named Horace Bell, on the Fair grounds, and hurried him across the river, for the reason that last summer he was instrumental in releasing his father and brother from jail at Hardenburgh, Ky., who were confined on the charge of running off negroes. A great excitement at New Albany was the consequence, and one hundred citizens of the place crossed the river, determined to rescue Bell. A collision between them and the Kentuckians was anticipated.

Removal of Land Offices in Minnesota.

In accordance with instructions heretofore issued, the land offices at Fairbault and Stillwater, in Minnesota, have advised the Department that their respective offices will be removed as follows: That from Fairbault to St. Peter on 2d December next, and that from Stillwater to Cambridge on 15th December next, on which days they will be respectively opened for business at the last named places.

Dubuque Branch Bank.

The Directors of the Branch Bank of Iowa at Dubuque have determined to open the institution for business on the 1st of November. Their notes will be ready for issue between the 15th of that month and the first day of December. The Board of Directors have chosen Richard Bronson, Esq., as Director in the Mother Bank.

Harper's Magazine.

The November number is full of good things as usual, and profusely illustrated. The opening paper is a historico-biographical sketch of "Ethan Allen," by Benson J. Lossing; W. C. Prime, the Oriental traveller, contributes "The Voyage;" "Strain's Journey in South America," is continued by Headley; Rev. Dr. Osgood is understood to be the author of "Our Wives;" Miss Rose Terry, that of "Margaret, the Lay Sister;" and Lodlow, the "Hasheesh Eater," is responsible for "Our Papa." Thackeray's "Virginians" is greatly enhanced in interest by the unexpected resurrection of the elder brother of the fast young hero, who was left for dead on Braddock's fatal battle ground.

For sale by McNally & Co., and other periodical dealers.

New York Bank Statement.

The following was the condition of the New York Banks on Saturday last:

Increase in Loans	$97,391
Decrease in Specie	174,999
Decrease in Circulation	11,070
Increase in Deposits	71,474
Decrease in Reserve	202,999
Total Specie	$26,995,429

☞ Governor Packer has appointed Hon. Gaylord Church, of Crawford county, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the room of Hon. Wm. A. Porter, resigned.

THE CITY.

SUPERIOR PERCUSSION MATCHES.—Bradley & Williams, May street, between Prairie and Kinzie, send us a sample of their percussion matches, which we find to be very superior. Theirs is the only factory of the sort in Chicago, and as they make an article worthy of sale by all dealers, we trust that they may have the patronage which they deserve.

☞ Those wishing to furnish their houses in the newest style, and at a small expenditure, will do well to read the advertisement of Mr. John West, to be found in another column of this paper. Mr. West retires from their furniture trade, and offers his stock at cost prices to close the business. No one should miss such an opportunity.

☞ The following articles were found at the Cosmopolitan Bazaar at Metropolitan Hall, which the owner can have by applying to E. A. Bowen, No. 36 Dearborn street, up stairs: a silk umbrella, a black lace veil, and a pair of gents dark kid gloves. The gentleman who lost the ten dollar bill in the Hall on Friday evening, is also requested to call at the same place.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF THE THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—The first semi-annual meeting of this Association took place on Thursday evening last. Its officers are: President, John A. Bross; First Vice President, D. J. Lake; Second Vice President, Dr. H. W. Jones; Recording Secretary, R. M. Guilford; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. W. Wheeler; Treasurer, Edward Fry; Librarian, E. L. P. Jansen.

This Association is doing a good work in the West Division. In its missionary labors the members are obeying the command, "Go work in my vineyard." The semi annual report discloses an interesting state of facts, and from it every one may be encouraged to toil in the same field.

BURGLARS AGAIN.—The residence of John A. Grow, Esq., No. 454 West Jackson street, was entered by burglars on Saturday evening last, but they did not succeed in taking anything. Fortunately they were interrupted in their light fingered labors before they had examined the contents of a reticule, the first object which came within their reach.

The *Journal* of yesterday heads the account of the above with with a sensation head and grows quite thrilling over it as a case where the burglar was shot four times by Mr. Grow. We wish it had been the case, but we find no evidence to convince us that that story in our neighbor's hands, from the shocking dearth of other city news just now, did not itself *grow* by the telling.

ROBBERY OF $950.—A few days since a man named Freeman, from Batavia, Iowa, came to this city with cattle which he sold and got his money, $950, all in currency. At the Sherman House, where he was stopping, he made the acquaintance of a man, who on Saturday very kindly volunteered to go with him to a bank where he could get the currency changed into gold.

On the way, the very disinterested stranger invited Freeman to drink, and induced him to enter two or three saloons for that purpose. In the last saloon they entered, the affectionate stranger appeared to be remarkably familiar with the keeper. They drank, and before leaving the saloon, Freeman fell asleep. When he awoke, his *friend* and his $950 were both gone. He is of opinion that they went away together.

NORTH SHORE EXPRESS COMPANY.—Our readers will notice by an advertisement in this day's paper, that a new Mercantile Express Company has been organized by parties East and in this city, which commences operations at once. It is known as the North Shore Express Company, and will transact business between any point in the Northwest and the larger Eastern cities. It is a sufficient guaranty to all Western men to know that Mr. Geo. C. Drew, long so favorably known to travelers and shippers heresbouts, is prominently connected with this new enterprise. To him doubtless may be attributed the new and excellent improvement in the usual method of doing express business, by which losses, overcharges, etc., are promptly paid at the Chicago as well as the New York office. We commend Capt. Drew and his new enterprise to the public.

AN INGRATE BROUGHT TO DESERVED PUNISHMENT.—Last week an elderly man named Howe, a farmer, residing near Niles, Mich., came to this city and lodged with an officer information of a strange case of ingratitude and rascality as follows:—Some two years since, he had employed a man, named John Parish, to work for him. After working a short spell, he left him. A few weeks since, Parish was sick and went back to Howe's to make a visit. The old man treated him kindly and took care care of him. One night Parish was missing, and with him, two boxes, containing $150 in gold, a silver watch, $100 in paper money, and some valuable notes and small articles. The next day the boxes were found in a privy, and a number of papers, valueless to the thief, scattered round. Suspicion at once rested on Parish, who, it was ascertained, had taken the train for Chicago. Howe immediately followed him, and left a description of the man and the missing property with Capt. Kennedy, who found out that Parish had a sister living in Monmouth in this State, and that Parish himself was there. The consequence was, that Parish was arrested and lodged in the jail at that place, until the arrival of officer Ass Williams, who went down after him and sent him back to Niles, where he has been examined and committed to await trial. There was none of the property found upon him, except a broken $5 bill, which Mr. Howe had in his possession over fifteen years.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—One does not need to be a very old resident of Chicago to recal the most inadequate and wretched accommodations furnished comparatively a short time since in our city, in the shape of Public Halls. There was, to be sure, the old South Market Hall, peace to its ashes, a meeting in which with its long low narrow confines, reminded us of assembling in a vestibule of a passenger car. Then, too, we had Tremont Hall, now a billiard room, and ample, but not too much so for that purpose, to which none will regret it has been applied who can recollect with ourselves the densely thronged audiences that even ordinary occasions used to pack its interior to suffocation. Between these two we vibrated discontentedly, in lecture and concert seasons, and were thereby prepared to welcome the new era when John A. Gurley first gave us with much liberality and enterprise in construction, and good taste and regard for convenience in its general details, Metropolitan Hall.

The Hall was first opened in the fall of 1853, and has since that time been creating about it, associations it will long retain in the minds of our citizens connected with the most agreeable memories of lectures, concerts, and festive gatherings. The Hall is seventy feet in width by one hundred in length, and with the galleries added since its construction comfortably accommodates from twenty-five hundred to three thousand persons.

We have mentioned these facts as prefatory to the reference to improvements, which we learn are on foot to materially increase the size of Metropolitan Hall, by extending it north twenty-five feet, which will then give our city a noble audience room the largest in the Northwest, and yet as events within the past year have shown none too large to meet the demands of our public. It can scarcely be questioned that the Hall as it is to be enlarged would have been filled to overflowing on several occasions within the past year as those will bear us witness who remember the Old Folk's Concerts, the noon Union Prayer Meetings, at the time of the religious awakening, and also numerous Republican and other gatherings within the twelve month past, and even very recently, as on Saturday evening, or on the occasion of last evening's noble gathering, when at least thirty-five hundred or four thousand were accommodated, the seats having been removed.

Confessedly our public will be prepared to welcome and appreciate the extension of Metropolitan Hall, which in the hands of E. S. Wells, its lessee for nearly the whole period since its completion, has been made excellently well to serve the demands of our community which Mr. Wells has with much liberality and taste met and even anticipated. To him are due the decorations and refitting that have been added from time to time, and to him in a large measure will be due the enlargement contemplated. The erection and maintenance of a structure like Metropolitan Hall is a public benefit not easily to be overvalued, and the management of Mr. Wells has gone far to enhance in the highest possible degree such advantage.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS IN COUNCIL.

Noble Rally at Metropolitan Hall.

HECKER IN CHICAGO.

Tremendous Enthusiasm.

SPEECHES BY HECKER, HOFFMAN, SCHNEIDER AND OTHERS.

The Germans for Free Labor.

THE RALLY IN THE COURT HOUSE SQUARE.

Grand Torchlight Procession.

A "FIZZLE" 5,000 STRONG.

Metropolitan Hall is to be enlarged; we are glad to hear it, and we say it in the face of the circumstances, that on two occasions within a week past, it has held over *thirty-five hundred* persons. That will do very well for a small apartment; we thought it would do very well for Chicago, and so it does, save on extra occasions, but when Republicanism "spreads itself" it requires considerable space in times when a gathering of five thousand is a comparatively moderate turnout.

We thought on Saturday evening we looked upon something of a crowd when we saw the Hall filled completely, and irresistibly compared it with the largest Douglas gathering we ever saw here, and we have seen several, at Light Guard Hall, ranging in size from that of a few evening's since, where Henry Waller, with a few lookers on, talked for two hours to a phonographic reporter (in order to be able to throw out among the old Clay Whigs of the lower sections of our State a pamphlet "Speech by Henry Waller, etc.,") to their largest rally at Metropolitan Hall, filling it about half full.

But the *Times* is easily pleased, and possesses the power of reporting the presence of, if not of feeding a multitude on a very scanty foundation for operations. We are curious to see its figures for last evening.

Hecker, in Chicago, we expected would call out our Republican Germans, but we had scarcely prepared ourselves for the turnout that actually took place.

When we entered the Hall, at half-past seven o'clock, the platform was full, the galleries were full, and the area of the floor, from which the settees had been removed, was nearly so; probably there were twenty-two or twenty-three hundred in the gathering, the larger share of them Germans. Hon. F. A. Hoffman was called to preside, and was welcomed with cheering and enthusiasm, at the subsiding of which he commenced his remarks, introducing the topic of the evening. He was interrupted almost immediately by the "gathering of the clans" in earnest, as the noble delegations began to pour in from the North and West Divisions. These processions were led by bands of music, and carried transparencies, which bore mottoes chiefly in German. As they marched through the streets, the utmost enthusiasm attended their progress; for our German friends, when they mean what they feel and feel what they mean, do not hesitate to give it characteristic expression.

But the earliest of these late arrivals filled the Hall to overflowing, and there was no alternative but to organize a second meeting, which was done at the north front of the Court House, where was a rally of fifteen hundred or more, addressed by Messrs. Schneider, Kreisman, and others.

Mr. Hecker succeeded Mr. Hoffman at the Hall, being introduced by the latter to the vast audience, who rose as one man, in the highest pitch of enthusiasm, to welcome their noble countryman, deservedly prominent among his German brethren in the state of his adoption. We make no attempt to secure even an outline of the several speeches of last evening. They will form in the enthusiasm with which they were received, a very prominent and memorable feature of the campaign. The Germans are unmistakably with the party of Free Labor and Freedom, and cannot be wiled or enticed away from banners in whose blazons they read principles which are instilled into their very being.

The rally of last evening was probably, taken together, the largest gathering of German citizens that has ever taken place in Chicago, and the rally was as spontaneous as it was generous. They are all of and belonging to our community, and so bought up herd of voters to be driven or transported to whatever district or precinct may most need their vote, but from and of us, with a large property interest, with hands to labor, and which have filled our city and our suburbs far out upon the prairie, with the substantial proofs of German thrift, whether it be in the banking house, and the mart of business, or the humble sphere of the mechanic, or market gardener, from each and all of these the Germans gathered last evening in numbers, and force, and with an enthusiasm never seen surpassed.

Mr. Hecker spoke nearly two hours and a half, and his effort, to judge from its effects on his countrymen, was eloquent and stirring, and frequently interrupted with the most tumultuous applause.

As the speech drew near its close at the hall, bonfires were lighted in front of the Briggs House on the corner of Randolph and Wells street, and a simultaneous rush took place for torches at the breaking up of the monster gathering, and with a most magic and beautiful effect, a few minutes saw the line of flaming torches streaming several blocks in exient throwing their glare upon the night air, while the most vociferous and hearty cheering made the streets resound.

The procession must have numbered five thousand strong. There were countless colored lanterns, there were many transparencies, and the procession marched to the music of several fine bands, going westward from the hall, and traversing for an hour our principal streets.

The enthusiasm received but a small share of the dampening, though a drizzling rain commenced soon after the procession commenced its march, and the torch-bearers kept on their way, traversing the West and North Divisions, returning to the South Division, where the finally dispersed.

Altogether the turn-out of last evening was a noble and brilliant one for the Republican Germans of Chicago, and their numbers and spirit will tell on the approaching election.

Will our native-born citizens remember that the noble champion of Free Labor, Gov. Chase, of Ohio, speaks to-night, and emulate our German brethren in the enthusiasm and pride in exhibiting their devotion to a principle which made last night memorable, and which should make to-night no less so.

WEST SIDE SCANDINAVIAN MEETING.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of Scandinavians was held, last night, at Beedecker's Hall, on the West Side.

The meeting was organized by appointing the following gentlemen as officers:

A. Torkilson, President; A. B. Johnson, O. B. Jacobs, and G. A. Nelson, Vice Presidents; and J. Almini, and N. Larsen, Secretaries.

Soon after the organization, John Wentworth made a telling speech, which was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause.

After Mr. Wentworth had concluded, Dr. Paoli was called for and made an interesting and lucid speech in the Scandinavian language.

Remarks were also made in English by Messrs. John Gittleson, A. Nelson, and N. Larsen, and in Scandinavian by Messrs. A. B. Johnson and G. A. Nelson.

The greatest excitement and enthusiasm for free soil and free principles prevailed, and after three rousing cheers for Lincoln and the whole ticket, the meeting adjourned.

FOR THORNTON—A FREE RIDE—GRAND MASS MEETING.—*A free car* will leave the Illinois Central Railroad depot to-day (Tuesday) morning at nine o'clock, for the accommodation of those wishing to attend the Republican Mass Meeting at Thornton Station this afternoon. All who wish to go, will be taken out *free of charge*.

The meeting will be addressed by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, John Wentworth, A. C. Hesing, H. Kreisman, S. L. Baker and others.

IMPORTANT TO RAILROAD CONDUCTORS AND others requiring a common standard of Time.—The true mean Time for the City of Chicago can at all times be hereafter obtained at the Jewelry Store of JAMES H. HORNE, No. 137 Lake street, he having furnished himself with a fine Astronomical Transit Instrument, and by frequent transit observations with the same, been able to tell the time to a second, without variation. And hereafter his Regulator will be on Press Mr. Horne and city principal Standard Chicago Time, but also in railway Watches that do the same. 24-1m

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

The Revolution in Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—New Orleans papers received here contain the particulars of the defeat of Vidaurri by Miramon. The former was not on the field when the engagement commenced, and his army appears to have been attacked when least apprehensive and prepared for it. The rumors at Brownsville were that the defeated army lost 500 men killed, and that 200 of them were taken prisoners, with their artillery and provisions. An express from Monterey to Matamoras, however, says their loss was not so great, and that only a portion of the artillery and munitions were captured by Miramon's forces, and that the Liberal party made their retreat from the field in good order.

An official paper received at Monterey says that Vidaurri has already sent orders to the commander at Tampico for another supply of artillery, where there is plenty to be had, which will soon be in the field, together with the many forces concentrating about Vidaurri, to renew the attack. Colonel Guadaloupe Garari was to leave Tampico on the 7th for the interior, with 500 infantry and three pieces of artillery.

Private advices from a high source state that Vidaurri had ordered all Spaniards to leave San Luis Potosi within 24 hours, and that if any were found there afterwards they would be treated as if in the enemy's camp. The Captain General of Cuba had ordered two vessels of war from Cuba to protect his countrymen.

A Citizen of Indiana Kidnapped--Gov. Willard Demands the Kidnappers.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 25.—Horace Bell, who released his father and brother from Brandenburgh jail last July, where they were committed on a charge of running off negroes, was taken on Saturday from the Fair grounds at New Albany, Ind., without a warrant, and was brought into Kentucky by Louisville officers.

New Albany became immediately excited; fire bells were rung, and a large meeting was held on Saturday evening.

One hundred people chartered a ferry boat and left for Brandenburgh yesterday, for the avowed purpose of rescuing Bell.

An express was sent from Louisville to Brandenburgh, to place the citizens on their guard against the hostile expedition.

Gov. Willard has created a requisition on the Governor of Kentucky for the men who captured Bell.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The State Department has received nothing official concerning Walker's movements. The orders, however, heretofore issued to Federal officers, for the prevention of the violation of the neutrality laws, remain in full force.

Hon. G. Glancy Jones leaves for Austria in November By his retirancy from Congress, Mr. Phillips, from Missouri, a free trade Democrat, is first on the list of the Committee of Ways and Means, and if parliamentary usage is followed, he will be its chairman at the next session.

The Yellow Fever at the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The Howard Association report to announce that the epidemic continues in fatal prevalence, and caution the unacclimated to keep away. Deaths yesterday, 61.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 23.—There were six interments to-day, including four from fever.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 24.—The deaths here by yellow fever for the week ending yesterday were 23.

Another Arrival by the Overland Mail Route

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 25, 9 P. M.—The Overland California Mail of the 27th ult., with four days later news has just arrived. It brings no papers.

Arrangements are being perfected by which regular exchanges will be established between St. Louis and San Francisco.

A Wife Poisoner Committed.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Prof. Doremus submitted to-day his analysis of the body of Sophia Stephens, supposed to have been poisoned by her husband over a year ago. Abundance of arsenic was found in her body. Stephens was fully committed.

Political.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Mr. Shear, the American no-minee for Congress, is understood to have written a letter declining in favor of John H. Reynolds, Independent Democrat, thus uniting opposition against Erastus Corning, regular Democrat.

The Treaty with China.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The *Tribune* Washington correspondent says, a special messenger will be dispatched immediately to China to exchange ratifications of the new treaty. Mr. Reed's request for a recall will be granted and he will return next winter.

Destruction of Flour Mills.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 25.—The flour mills of Tabb & Co., and Dover, Ky., were destroyed by fire on Friday night, together with 13,000 bushels of wheat and 300 barrels of flour. Loss $40,000, insured $16,000.

High Tide in New Yoik.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The tide rose to an unusual height this morning, inundating a large number of cellars on South, Front, West sts., and Broadway, damaging merchandize to a considerable extent. Large quantities of flour were also damaged.

Bankers Suspended.

PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 25.—N. B. Curtiss & Co., redeemers of Cherokee Insurance Company notes of Georgia, closed their doors this morning.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A CHANCE TO BUY SHINGLES—EDITORS PRESS AND TRIBUNE.—I have 400,000 Shingles, which I wish to sell and receive my pay as follows: 100,000 when ABRAHAM LINCOLN is elected, to the Senate, and 100,000 when James Miller is elected State Treasurer, and 100,000 when Newton Bateman is elected Superintendent of Public Instruction, and the other 100,000 when E. Peck is elected Representative from Cook County. The 400,000 shingles are now in the city—wholesale cash price. Enquire of JAMES L. SMITH,
Foot of Ontario street, North Branch.
oct25-5t

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE—PRICE REDUCED FROM $125 TO $60 AND $75.—A GREAT CHANGE.—The introduction of the Sewing Machine has worked a great change in many branches of industry, and is being now very generally introduced into families. The only objection to them having been their hitherto great cost. Messrs. Singer & Co., the original perfecters, and whose machines have obtained a world-wide celebrity as being the best in use, have considerably reduced the prices of their Family Machines nearly 50 per cent., thus placing them within the reach of all. A. W. HARRIS,
Western Agent, 140 Lake st.
oct26-10t

☞ Cook & McLain, 98 Dearborn street, are still on hand with unrivalled chemical dyeing and cleaning process whereby, at a trifling expense, gentlemen are made to appear in every respect equal to new. In these hard times a dollar saved is a dollar got, and our numerous readers, both city and country, will do well to call on this old and well-established concern and try the benefits of their system.

☞ Why then wear such a seedy tile when Loomis, 97 Clark st. has the latest and most elegant styles, just received from New York. Loomis' fall and winter fashions are all the rage and justly take precedence of any in our city.

☞ $20.—See advertisement of Quaker City Sewing Machine. S. CORNELL & CO.,
oct26 1m 130 Lake street.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. SANFORD'S Liver Invigorator in another column.

1858 - - Fall Styles. - - 1858

Fine Clothing for the Million.

THE POPULAR HOUSE OF

TAPPEN BRO.'S,

No. 108 Lake Street,

ARE NOW RECEIVING THEIR USUAL heavy Stock of Seasonable Fine Clothing and

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

—ALSO—

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

For ordered work.

The superior quality of their goods, and the moderate prices at which they sell them, are so well known and appreciated by their thousands of customers, that they challenge competition.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

Terms cash on delivery. oct19&30-1y

SUPERIOR PERCUSSION

MATCHES.

MANUFACTURED BY

BRADLEY & WILLIAMS,

MAY STREET, between Prairie and Kinzie streets, Chicago, Ill.

Warranted not to be affected by the weather, and all money REFUNDED if they do not give satisfaction.
oct25-1m-1029

A SPLENDID BURGLAR

—AND—

FIRE PROOF SAFE

FOR SALE CHEAP.
E. K. WILLARD & YOUNG,
oct21-1y-1041 No. 2 Clark street.

CAMPHENE,

IN PRIME ORDER,

For Sale by

LEWIS & PAGE,
oct9 139 South Water st.

CAMPHENE, IN PRIME ORDER, FOR Sale by LEWIS & PAGE,
oct9 139 South Water st.

New Advertisements.

FIVE YEAR LOANS.—THE UNDERsigned is prepared to negotiate Ten prime Mortgages on first-class shores in this city, of Ten Thousand Dollars each, at ten per cent. per annum. H. M. PARKER,
oct26 b510-2t 95 Washington street.

CASH ADVANCES.—WE ARE PREpared to make cash advances on Flour and Provisions for shipment to New York.
FLINT & WHEELER,
oct26 1-807-1w 22 Lasalle street.

WANTED—AGENTS TO GO SOUTH In a respectable business that will require travel. ing. The profits of the business are one hundred per cent, and upwards. Address post office box 3174, giving name and reference. oct26 b508-3t*

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR A Gentleman and Wife, in a private family, within a few minutes walk of the post office. Address "R." at this office. oct26 b509-1t

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS ARE HEREby forbidden to pay any money or trust any person on our account, as have no travelling agents.
G. FOLLOCK & CO.,
oct26 b 508 3t New York City.

LOST, THIS MORNING, A DRAFT FOR $80, drawn by David Johnson to order of Dunton & Miller, enclosed by Dunton & Miller to C. H. Harmon & Co. Payment has been stopped, and the finder will be rewarded by leaving the Draft with C. L. HARMON & CO.,
oct26 b522-3t* No. 15 River street.

BOARDING.—THERE ARE AT PRESent several vacancies at the Newton House, corner of State and Van Buren streets, which are suitable for gentlemen and their wives. Excellent room accommodations and good board. Reference given and required. Also, vacancies for single gentlemen, and day boarders accommodated. oct16 b430-1m

LIGHT BUGGY FOR SALE CHEAP!—A very nice, light, two seated Buggy, for one or two horses, top on the back seat, been new and built east in the latest style, will be sold low for cash. Can be seen at Hale & Co.'s Wagonroom, North Wells street. oct22 2t

FOR RENT—A FOUR STORY BRICK House, owned by Mrs. Marie Butler, on the North Side, on Illinois street, between Rush and Pine streets. Rent $400 per year, payable monthly. Apply to G. GOODWIN, No. 50 Dearborn street. Office rooms 5 and 6. oct22 2t

FOR SALE—A SCHOLARSHIP IN BRYANT & STRATTON'S Commercial College. Apply at this office. oct26-1w

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS Company, 20 Dearborn street.
Chicago, Oct. 25, 1858.
On and after Monday next, (Nov. 1st,) our office will be open for business from 7 A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M. Wagons will call for all orders left at the office before five P. M.
oct26 b516-1w JAS. C. FARGO.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXpress Company, 14 Dearborn street.
On and after Monday next, (Nov. 1st,) our office will be open for business from half past seven A. M. to six o'clock P. M. Wagons will call for all orders left at the office before five P. M.
oct26 b517-1w H. D. COLVIN.

**A Card.—The Subscribers beg to announce that they have been appointed Agents for the sale of WALTHAM WATCHES, and that they are now prepared to supply the Trade at Manufacturer's Prices. They will guarantee the satisfactory performance of every Watch s

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1858.

Republican Nominations.

For United States Senator,
HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Congress, 2d District,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

The Last Dodge of Douglas to Catch the Whig Vote.

Like the Benicia Boy, when overpowered by the terrific blows of Morrissey, Douglas continues to strike out right and left, wildly. He has staked everything upon the contest, and as the indications of impending discomfiture thicken around him, he struggles with an almost insane despair against his inevitable fate. Notwithstanding he has overrun the doubtful districts with herds of vagabond Irishmen picked up in the towns and cities of Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio and Missouri, he is still in deadly fear of the result. In St. Louis he has subsidized a German newspaper through whose influence he vainly hopes to carry two or three staunch Republican Districts in Southern Illinois. Through the agency of his State Central Committee he has inveigled Vice President Breckinridge into writing a letter, in which Mr. Douglas is flattered with the admission that his (Douglas') election would be less objectionable than that of Mr. Lincoln. But neither his Irish importations, his newspaper recruit at St. Louis, nor his qualified indorsement by the Vice President, have power to allay his fears. In his extremity he has published a letter from Mr. Crittenden embodying the substance of a conversation between the writer and Judge Dickey at Washington in April last, in which Mr. Crittenden expressed considerable admiration for the position of Judge Douglas on the Lecompton question. Mr. Crittenden does not say a single word in this letter upon the Senatorial question. We are left entirely in the dark as to whether he prefers Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Douglas, though the natural inference is that his preferences are for the former, since, like himself, he has always been an Old Line Whig, was as much opposed to Lecompton last winter as Douglas, with the advantage on his side of having commenced that opposition much earlier than Douglas. The letter, however, is published at this late day in the canvass with the hope of inducing some of the old Whigs of the centre to vote for Douglas, and for that reason it is worth while to consider briefly certain circumstances connected with it.

The letter bears date August 1st, 1858. It has therefore been in the hands of Mr. Douglas' friends *nearly three months*. During all that time the canvass in this State has been conducted with the utmost warmth, while one of its most marked features has been the persistent effort of Mr. Douglas to secure the Whig vote. In view of these facts we invite particular attention to the following propositions.

1. The letter written by Judge Dickey to Mr. Crittenden was designed to call out a reply that would advance the interests of Mr. Douglas in the present canvass. Mr. Crittenden evidently so understood it. Had he at that time desired the re-election of Mr. Douglas, would he not have said so in his reply to Dickey? Would he have contented himself with merely stating a conversation which occurred some six months before the issues of the present canvass were made up? Is not his silence on the subject of the Senatorship, under all the circumstances, *prima facie* evidence that his preferences are decidedly for Mr. Lincoln?

2. If Mr. Douglas had believed that Mr. Crittenden favored his election at all, would he have permitted this letter to remain for three months hidden in the capacious pockets of Judge Dickey? and would he not have accompanied his daily appeals to old Whigs for their support with the assurance that Mr. Crittenden desired his election?

3. Does not the fact that he suppressed its publication until the last week in the canvass warrant the conclusion, that he *dared not* make its contents public earlier, for fear Mr. Crittenden might be induced to give expression to his *present* preferences in relation to the Illinois Senatorship?

We do not believe that this last dodge of Douglas will secure for him a single vote. It was always the proud boast of the old Whig party, that it was composed of the reading and reflecting portion of the community, and they will doubtless have no difficulty in seeing through and through this shallow device to cajole them into the support of one of their oldest and bitterest foes.

The German Vote.

Among the many *canards* put afloat by the Douglas men in the interior of the State, the one in relation to the adherence of the Germans of Cook County to the Republican ticket and the cause of Freedom, is one of the most shameless. No citizens of American birth have displayed any more zeal in the fight, or any more appreciative understanding of the consequences which hinge upon it, or any more anxiety for a victory, than our German fri ends of this city. There never has been any cause to suspect their political integrity or their zeal. Among our workers they have been most conspicuous for their untiring industry; and among our staunch men, they have been the staunchest. That old Saxon blood has nobly vindicated its love of freedom. That undying Saxon hatred of oppression has made itself felt, not alone in the men of German nationality, but in every heart through which Saxon blood runs—in Germans, Norwegians, Danes and Swedes alike. It could not have been otherwise. With strong moral sense, profound if not acute reasoning power, implicit and unquestioning belief in the necessity and eternal rightfulness of Democratic institutions, Saxon men must be Republicans if they are true to the humane traditions of the race, or true to themselves From the stock which gave the world Trial by Jury, the Habeas Corpus, the Democratic Legislature, and the other treasures and heirlooms of Freedom everywhere, no active, hearty support of our American despotism can come. Elsewhere Germans may be decided—may embrace the skeleton which once was clothed with the habiliments of Democracy—but in Chicago they are too well educated in American affairs not to distinguish the counterfeit from the real, the true Democracy from the false and impudent claimant of the Democratic name. Hence they are Republicans. Blood will tell!

Well Done—What Next?

Archibald Dixon, of Kentucky, at one time the representative of that Commonwealth, in the Senate of the United States, has written a letter in support of Douglas. Good! Mr. Dixon is the man who, in conjunction with that eminent patriot and profound statesman, Hon. David R. Atchison, of Missouri—better known as *Drunken Davy*, the hero of a few scores of Kansas murders—compelled Mr. Douglas to insert the clause in the Nebraska bill which repealed the time-honored Missouri Compromise—the glory of its illustrious author, Henry Clay. It is very proper that Mr. Dixon should support Douglas. In his letter, he says he promised the Illinois Senator that if he would consent to what all right-minded men call the perpetration of the Great Iniquity, he would never desert him. He is an exception to the Southern rule, which is to use and then abuse Northern men. He is as good as his word. Well done Dixon! Now let us have a letter from the ghost of Brooks, or the living Keitt, and the circle would be complete. Four and twenty nullifiers all in a row!

☞ Full official returns from all the counties of Pennsylvania except three, foot up for Buchanan as follows:

	Buchanan.	Packer.	Dem. Plurality.
Official, Rep. Co.,	254,681	230,235	24,446
Official, Dem. Co.,	179,183	177,524	1,659
Majority for Buchanan,			22,787
Deficiency in Democratic Counties,	75,498	52,711	22,787

The counties to be heard from will probably increase this majority to about 27,000.

A Despot and a Democrat.

While the Emperor of Russia, impelled by high regard for the permanent welfare of his people, and by a sincere desire to relieve and elevate the enslaved and oppressed, is making a tour of his dominions, speaking everywhere to his nobility, urging, entreating, commanding them to lend their aid to his effort to abolish Serfdom, Senator Douglas is boasting from every stump in Illinois that he does not care whether, in his native land, slavery is voted up or voted down; that any State or community that wants slaves has a right to have them; and that there is no law, national or divine, which can interfere with the exercise of that rights to its utmost extent. The Emperor of Russia is absolute in his own dominions. He is called a tyrant. We in America stigmatize him with bad names—we regard him as the synonym for for all that is tyrannical and oppressive. Senator Douglas has labelled himself "Democrat." He professes unbounded confidence in the saving virtues of the political creed which he has adopted; and his followers are horror stricken when the justice of his claim to be called a benefactor of mankind, is questioned. We point out the difference between the policy and action of the two men, to show what a humane monster a despot may be, and what monster of inhumanity a professed Democrat may become.

On the very day that Mr. Douglas addressed the people of Winchester, thanking them for their flattering reception of him upon his reappearance among them, after an absence of twenty-five years—on the very day that he, a son of a Free State, the child of free institutions, stood up and demanded of his friends and former townsmen that they remain indifferent spectators to the contest now going on in this country between Freedom and Absolutism, or, if they were compelled to take sides, to espouse the cause of the oppressor, and still further brutify and degrade the oppressed—on that very day, Alexander addressed the nobility of Nijnii Novgorod as follows:

> I have again to thank you for having been the first to respond to my expectation in the grave question touching the improvement of the lot of the peasantry. This is why I desired to distinguish you, by receiving your delegates, Cheremetoff and Potomkin, when acquainting you with my intentions and wishes. I have no doubt they performed this, their mission. As for me, my object, you know, is the public good. Your task in the grave question now pending, is to balance private interests with the welfare of all. I can hear with regret that egotistic opinions are springing up in your midst. I regret this gentlemen. Selfish views spoil every thing that is good. Abandon them, and depend upon you. I hope they will no longer make their appearance, for then only will the common cause make progress. I know you have much real affection and consideration advanced the work. Continue! This day the term fixed for the labors expires, but as I know that they are not yet ended, I have consented to prolong it to the 1st of October. But by the 1st of October you will have completed them; will you not, gentlemen? I reckon upon you, I trust in you, and you will not deceive me. My faith is not inced out; do not abandon the principles laid down in my rescripts or the programme I gave you. Your labors will be revised in the general committee, and I permit you to delegate two members elected from your body to supply all necessary explanations, and these ought to be made so as to harmonize with the welfare of all. Act, gentlemen, in such a way that it may be well for yourselves and not ill for the others. I do, indeed, wish you success in your own interests, but do not forget those of others. Confiding in you, I hope you will justify my confidence. If you prepare bills grounded on conscientiousness and bring it to a happy issue, you will give me a fresh proof of your attachment, as likewise of your devotedness, and especially of those disinterested efforts for which the Nijnii-Novgorodians have already distinguished themselves, the public weal being their end and aim. I am happy, gentlemen, I repeat, at finding myself among you after an absence of twenty-one years.

These words do infinite credit to the Emperor's head and heart. We do not know, but it is unlikely that when Mr. Douglas was in Russia he made Alexander's acquaintance. Nicholas was then the occupant of the Imperial throne. Even from him, our Democratic Senator might have learned a lesson in Democracy. The present Emperor he could not have met. After his defeat the "Democrat" would do well to renew his foreign travel. He might be convinced even in Russia that no despotism is so base, so mean and so malignant as that of which he has been and is yet the willing and servile tool.

Is T. L. Dickey an Abolitionist or Pro-Slavery?

Hon. T. L. Dickey of Ottawa, has been laboring very hard some weeks, to draw Republican fire in his direction. He has made speeches in Peoria, Pekin, Jacksonville, and other places we presume, with ill success both in respect of the influence he has sought to exercise on the election and the notice he has sought to attract from the press. The people all understand that he was a Republican as long as he thought the Republicans would give him an office. When he became satisfied they would not be made the best terms he could with Douglas. The latter very naturally insisted that he should prove his faith by his works, and sent him off with the *role* of an Old Line Whig in his mouth to induce other Old Line Whigs to vote for the bitterest enemy they ever had.

Of course, Mr. Dickey has learned the use of the word *Abolitionist*. No one could make a Douglas speech without that. Of course, Mr. Dickey has learned the harrowing "tendencies" of the prohibition of slavery in the Territories. No one can make a Douglas speech who has not. We see by the *State Register* that Mr. Dickey has made a Pro Slavery speech at Decatur, in which he talks learnedly against the *Missouri Compromise*, the Ordinance of 1787, and so forth. We cannot waste words on him, but we commend to those who heard him the following letter, written when the same gentleman wanted "Abolitionists" to vote for him for Circuit Judge:

> OTTAWA, Ill., July 27, 1846.
>
> DEAR SIR:—I am not a little surprised that any man should ever have doubted as to my position on the subject of the Wilmot Proviso.
>
> I have repeatedly, publicly and privately, wherever I have heard the subject mooted, since the question was mooted, declared that "I regarded *it the question of the time; that Congress has the Constitutional power*, AND OUGHT TO EXERCISE IT, TO PROHIBIT SLAVERY IN ALL OUR TERRITORIES NOW FREE; and if the present opportunity of limiting slavery is suffered to pass, and our Territories settled with a slaveholding population, *no man can calculate the extent of the evils which must necessarily result.*
>
> I still entertain these sentiments, and although I may still insist that the mass of political opinions ought not to influence the choice of a Judge, who, in the discharge of his duties, certainly will have nothing to do with politics of any kind; yet I am unwilling to be misrepresented on this or any other subject.
>
> Yours truly, T. L. DICKEY.
>
> To A. WADSWORTH, Hennepin, Ill.

How they Lie—The Hon. Cyrus Edwards Slandered.

[From the Alton Courier.]

If there ever was a time when the remark—"How this world is given to lying!" could with propriety be made, that time is now, and that part of the world so given to this debasing custom is the Douglas party. Indeed lying appears to be their chosen means of conducting the canvass, and it appears to be of little consequence whether the lie is about a matter easily and instantly susceptible of our exdietion or not. The charge is boldly and recklessly made, with the hope, we suppose, that it will reach some corner where the contradiction cannot so easily follow.

The latest Scogbrock that has come under our observation is the following, from the St. Louis *Republican* of yesterday:

> "HON. CYRUS EDWARDS.—A letter from Alton to the Springfield *Register*, states that this gentlemen has declared for Douglas, and quit the Republican party with which he may have been connected for a short time. Cyrus Edwards is one of the best men in Illinois. He was for a long while the head of, and the most esteemed man in the Whig party of Illinois. He was their candidate for Governor in the palmiest days of the party, and their candidate for Senator, and they always went to his support with the greatest alacrity. He is yet a hale, healthy gentleman, who has retired from public life, but who yet feels an interest in what is going on, and he was present at the great debate, in Alton, on Friday last, and heard what each of the candidates had to say. He has now declared for Douglas, and what Whigs is there in Illinois who will not follow his example?
>
> Although it is generally considered "risky to spoil a good joke," we feel called upon to spoil this one. Mr. Edwards is now, and has been ever since the formation of the Republican party, a staunch and thorough-going Republican. He did come in to hear the debate in this city on Friday last, but he *did not* declare himself for Douglas. On the contrary, to the writer, and to others the same evening, *he declared his intention to support the Republican candidates*, and although Mr. Lincoln was not his first choice for the Senate, yet, he being the choice of the Republican party for that position, he would support him also. Like the *Republican*, we also say "Who is there in Illinois who will not follow his example."

☞ The Hon. Galusha A. Grow is re-elected to Congress by the very pretty majority of 7,808. The official vote is as follows:

	Grow, Rep.	Packer, Dem.
Bradford	4,774	320
Susq.	4,117	1,509
Wyoming	2,110	1,500
Totals	11,101	3,329

Mr. Grow may be safely considered as a representative of the wishes of his constituents.

Progress of the Campaign.

MR. LINCOLN IN HANCOCK CO.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

CARTHAGE, Hancock County, Oct. 22, 1858.

The crowd which assembled here to-day to hear Hon. Abraham Lincoln was undoubtedly the largest which has met in the VIth Congressional District this year, except that at the joint debate at Quincy. No one estimates the number at less than 6,000, while some put it as high as 8,000, and the enthusiasm surpassed anything I have ever seen in the State. There was not room enough in our streets to keep the procession in regular form. When it passed the house where Mr. Lincoln was stopping, the country round about resounded with the cheers which went up for the champion of free labor. Some two thousand ladies were present; and the banners, streamers and bands of music gave the whole the appearance of a conquering army.

Mr. Lincoln was in admirable spirits and voice, and gave us the best speech ever made in Hancock County. Put us down for a clean majority for Grimshaw, Bagby and Rockwell. A. L.

Farnsworth and Arnold at Naperville.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NAPERVILLE, DU PAGE CO., Oct. 22, '58.

On Tuesday evening last, according to previous appointment, Hon J. F. Farnsworth, our able representative, addressed the citizens of this county at this place, and was followed on Wednesday evening by your eloquent fellow-citizen, Hon I. N. Arnold.

The weather was very bad, consequently the roads were in a very uninviting condition for those living out of the vicinity to come in, but, notwithstanding this state of things, I am satisfied there never has been larger or more enthusiastic political meetings held in this place, the Court House (the place of meeting) being crowded to its utmost capacity, many going away unable to get in.

The speech consisted of a full exposure of the Democratic party (both factions), showing its *pro-slavery* affinity, and setting forth the principles of the Republican party in the most satisfactory and convincing terms, as being pledged to freedom.

I do not think so large, attentive, and respectful an assembly ever met in this vicinity; such was the interest and attention that a pin might be heard to drop at any time during the speeches —the responses of the listeners at intervals showing their approval of the principles explained.

The Circuit Court being in session in this place, there were many here from other parts of this county, as well from other places. All, without exception, express the utmost satisfaction, and say they were never better pleased in listening to political speeches, both as to eloquence and soundness of argument, which be difficult to surpass either. The only question appears to be, which was the best? I have not yet found any one willing to answer. We are in little doubt but that much good has been accomplished by these addresses. Many a faltering one has been convinced and been brought to the conviction of the true faith.

I see by an article in the Chicago *Times* "that they have very little doubt of the election of Cody, Bowen, and Braddock from this district to the Legislature." If the editor of the *Times* had been present, and seen the reception of Hiram Norton, Esq., of Lockport, (one of the Republican candidates), he doubt would have been changed to certainty. I can only say I wish Mr. Douglas' return to the United States Senate depended upon these gentlemen's vote in the county of Will, for, if life, beyond doubt, would discover that he, as well as they, had been elected to stay at home.

In many and this district drew at from 1,500 to 2,000 majority for the whole Republican ticket. DU PAGE.

Fair in the Town of Orland.

ORLAND, Cook Co., Oct. 19, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Last spring our town organized an Agricultural Club, for the promotion of that great interest—agriculture. We held meetings occasionally through the summer to discuss subjects connected therewith, and at a meeting on the 2d of October resolved to hold a Fair for the exhibition of stock, agricultural products, &c., although the season had been against our making much of a show in some articles. We came off on the 14th inst., and far exceeded our most sanguine expectations. It was the first Town Fair in the county I believe, and do not know but the first in the State. It was a great day for our town.

At an early period in the day the farmers began to come in from the prairies, with their stock, their wives, and not forgetting their little ones, until quite a number of persons were together from our own and adjoining towns. Nothing occurred to mar or disturb their enjoyment, so that all seemed to go home satisfied with themselves and the rest of mankind.

We had a very excellent address from Mr. Waterman Reed, of Palos; also a few remarks from Mr. Judge Ward, of Orland.

Fine stock was exhibited by Messrs Markham, Bartlett, Wilder, McGuinness, Jones, Burt, Cox, Dickson, Campbell and others. Horses by Jones, Haynes, Goodale, Doctor Cox, Ingham, Brooks, Burt, &c. Swine by Cox, Cooper, Dickson, Campbell and Burroughs. Vegetables by Ward, Cox, Vaughn, Dunsan, Jackson. Some as fine specimens of corn as can probably be found this side of Egypt. I would particularly mention some samples of sweet potatoes that could challenge the finest they ever saw sold of a Northern growth.

Much credit is due to the ladies for the fine specimens of their skill and industry on exhibition. Much is also due our neighboring towns for the interest manifested in our success. Many of the farmers drove in stock for exhibition, also brought their families with them. Among the items from out of town were mammoth squashes, by Esq. Coot, of Bremen, one of which weighed 170 lbs.

To conclude I would say it was a proud day for us, and to our neighboring towns, go and do likewise.

With respect, yours, JACKSON.

THE CELTIC INVASION.

Douglas, Catholicism and Slavery vs. the People of Illinois.

[From the Springfield Journal.]

THE PROPOSED IRISH INVASION.—We invite attention to the following letter received on yesterday from one of the most substantial merchants of St. Louis. We ask our citizens, honest men of all parties, how they can look on or rest the propose frauds? Shall we tamely submit to the loss of our dearest right by the importation of hireling Irish voters from another State? Prompt and efficient action alone will meet the case, and we call upon the lovers of peace and good order, and all who desire to see the purity of the ballot box maintained, regardless of the success of this or that party, to unite and hand themselves together to prevent the outrageous frauds so in contemplation:

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 21, 1858.

Editors Journal: So bold has the game become, that men are publicly hiring Irishmen in our streets to go into Illinois to vote for Douglas. The agents refuse to tell where the men are to be employed; but they are fully understood by the Irishmen. I heard one of them say, "Faith, and he does not want us to work, he wants us for *carrying boy no.*" This was said in a large crowd of Irish, who are at this moment taking tickets at the corner of Market street and 18th Levee, Tarry go to Cairo, thence up the Central road.

John Henry & Co. have handbills up for one hundred and fifty hands, which is the number supposed to be necessary to carry Morgan County.

If the Republicans do not take the proper steps to counteract this fraud on the ballot box, they richly deserve defeat. They should organize Vigilance Committees at every voting place in the State, that is within five miles of the railroads. They may rest assured that extensive preparations are making to carry several of the doubtful counties for Douglas *by taking Irish voters into this city and Chicago.*

Move quickly or all will be lost. You know the unscrupulousness of your enemies.

ANTI-FRAUD.

[From the Peoria Union.]

VOTERS BEING IMPORTED INTO PEORIA COUNTY.—We are informed that the general system of the importation of fraudulent voters that is now being carried out in this State by Douglas and his minions, has been already commenced in this county and Congressional district. The train from Chicago on Friday last not down some thirty illegal voters at Chillicothe, who at once distributed themselves throughout the adjacent country to await the day of election. This is the manner in which the free and independent voters of this district are to be overslaughed in the expression of their opinions by these corrupt hirelings of an unscrupulous candidate for an office he will never again reach. If this sort of thing is to go on unchecked, it simply remains for us to prescribe the only antidote known to us, for the absence of the evil results that must follow. It is imperatively necessary, and we say it thus early in order to put our friends upon their guard, that prompt and fearless challengers be stationed at every poll, fortified with a "*Scholar*" containing the names of those who are legally entitled to vote in any precinct. Our friends should at once make out the list of names, and from it familiarize themselves with lurking strangers, and when the time comes, challenge them strenuously and unyieldingly. In this way alone is it that we can hope to stay anything like a truthful expression of the popular choice in this important contest.

THE VIEWS AND SENTIMENTS OF Henry Clay and Abe Lincoln, ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

Their Speeches Compared—Their Opinions are the Same—Lincoln and Clay stand upon the Same Platform.

Below will be found, first, an extract from the speech of Henry Clay, and one from the speech of Abraham Lincoln, explaining how they understand the ABSTRACT IDEA, contained in that phrase of the Declaration of Independence, which declares that "ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL."

THE ABSTRACT IDEA OF EQUALITY.

CLAY'S OPINION.

"And what is the foundation of this appeal to me in Indiana to liberate the slaves and I have only to say, under my care in Kentucky? It is a *general* declaration in the act announcing to the world the independence of the thirteen American Colonies, THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL. Now, as an *abstract* principle, there is not, I trust, a doubt of the truth of that declaration; and *all is a deviation* in the original construction of society and in *organized* societies to *keep it in view as a great fundamental principle.*"—[Speech of Henry Clay in answer to Mendenhall of Indiana, at Richmond, Ind., Oct. 1, 1842.

LINCOLN'S OPINION.

"My friends, I have detained you about as long as I desired to, and I have only to say, *let us discard all this quibbling about this man and the other man—this race and that race, and the other race being inferior, and therefore they must be placed in an inferior position*, according our standard principle, that we have left us. Let us discard all these things *and unite as one people throughout this land*, until we shall once more stand up declaring that ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL."—[Lincoln's Springfield speech, July 17, 1858.

In the above we have Lincoln and Clay exactly agreeing in the sentiment, that the abstract idea, that "*all men are created equal*," is true. Now it does not follow from this that there must be a social and political equality between different races; on the contrary, both Clay and Lincoln again agree in declaring, and go on to say that such an equality is impossible, and will never exist:

THE PRACTICAL APPLICATION.

CLAY'S OPINION.

"But, then, I apprehend that in no society that ever did exist or ever shall be formed, WAS OR CAN THE EQUALITY ASSERTED AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE HUMAN RACE BE PRACTICALLY ENFORCED AND CARRIED OUT. There are portions of it, large portions, women, minors, insane persons, transient sojourners, that will always probably remain subject to the government of the other portion of the community."—[Clay's Mendenhall speech, October 1, 1842.]

LINCOLN'S OPINION.

"I WILL SAY THEN THAT I AM NOT, NOR EVER HAVE BEEN IN FAVOR OF BRINGING ABOUT IN ANY WAY THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EQUALITY OF THE WHITE AND BLACK RACES, [applause]—that I am not nor ever have been in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor to intermarry with white people; and I will say in addition to this that THERE IS A PHYSICAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE WHITE AND BLACK RACES WHICH I BELIEVE WILL FOREVER FORBID THE TWO RACES LIVING TOGETHER ON TERMS OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL EQUALITY. And inasmuch as they cannot so live, while they remain together, there must be the position of superior and inferior, and I as much as any other man, am in favor of having the superior position assigned to the white race. I say, upon the occasion, I do not perceive that because the white man is to have the superior position the black should be denied everything. I do not understand that because I do not want a negro woman for a slave, I must necessarily want her for a wife. [Cheers and laughter.] My understanding is that I can just let her alone."—[Lincoln's Charleston speech.

LINCOLN AND CLAY ON AMALGAMATION.

From the following extracts it will be seen that Lincoln does not, and never did desire the social and political equality of blacks and whites. On the contrary, he believes, *precisely as Henry Clay did*, that the best remedy for the evils of such promiscuous intercourse and amalgamation, either under slave society or free society, is a SEPARATION OF THE RACES, and for this purpose he desires that slavery shall be kept out of the new Territories. Read the following respective opinions of Clay and Lincoln on this subject:

THE SEPARATION OF THE RACES.

CLAY'S OPINION.

"If we were to invoke *the greatest blessing* on earth, which Heaven in its mercy could bestow on this nation, it would be the SEPARATION OF THE TWO MOST NUMEROUS RACES OF ITS POPULATION, and their comfortable establishment in distinct and distant countries. To me, nothing of the greatest difficulty in the formation of our present happy constitution, which was to reconcile a MIXED CONDITION OF OUR PEOPLE; nothing of the present danger, arising out of existing Missouri question, which was so threatening; nothing of others springing FROM THE SAME FRUITFUL SOURCE, which yet agitate, and which consecrate the future without the most awful apprehensions of the DISGRACEFUL AND PROMISCUOUS RESIDENCE OF WHITES AND BLACKS PROMISCUOUSLY AS MEN AND SLAVES is forever to continue, can imagine the scenes which would follow, and the crimes *which will be its probable consequences*, without shuddering and horror?"—[Clay's speech, December 17, 1839.

LINCOLN'S OPINION.

"But Judge Douglas is especially horrified at the thought of the mixing of blood by the white and black races. Agreed for once—a thing somewhat rare now—that there are white men enough to marry all the white women, and black enough to marry all the black women, and then there will be room enough for them to live by themselves. On this point we fully agree with the Judge; and when he shall show us how the white people are better adapted to prevent amalgamation than ours, we shall drop ours and adopt his. Let us see. In 1850 there were in the United States 405,751 mulattoes. Very few of these are the offsprings of negroes and *free* blacks; nearly all have sprung from black *slaves* and white masters or their sons. A PROMISCUOUS RESIDENCE OF THE RACES IS THE ONLY CERTAIN CAUSE OF SUCH AMALGAMATION; BUT, AS AN IMMEDIATE SEPARATION IS IMPRACTICABLE, THE NEXT BEST THING IS TO KEEP THEM WHERE THEY ARE NOT ALREADY TOGETHER. If white and black people generally, see, as they do, that amalgamation, and the existence of a degraded class of mixed blood, are the inevitable consequences of slavery where it exists among them, they will not stand for the perpetuation of slavery by planting it where it does not exist. They will not confound it with their own blood, and corrupt the original physical character of the white race. To establish slavery in new countries is to fasten the fetters of the bondman more firmly upon the limbs of the slave where they already exist. They are the only means by which the evil can be prevented from spreading and existing in the future."—[Lincoln's Springfield speech, July 17, 1858.

Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Clay not only held identical opinions as to the abstract ideas, and the practical application of them, about this slavery question, and the identical belief that the white and black races ought to be separated, but they also both agree in holding that the "ULTIMATE EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY" by some *safe, conservative and constitutional method*, is desirable.

THE ULTIMATE EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY.

CLAY'S OPINION.

"In common with many eminent patriots of the slaveholding States—such as Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Marshall, Mercer and a host of others—Mr. Clay has ever regarded slavery in the United States not less as a social wrong than as a *great political evil*—as a sore on the body politic—demanding the gravest consideration of the wise and good for the discovery and application of a constitution al remedy. His entrance on the theater of public life, in Kentucky, WAS AS AN EMANCIPATIONIST, in 1798, the year after he removed to that State, where he appeared first in a series of articles, published at Lexington, in the Kentucky *Gazette*, over the signature of Scioto; and soon after, in a book of extracts, which was so threatening, nothing of others springing FROM THE SAME FRUITFUL SOURCE, which yet agitate, and which consecrate the future without the most awful apprehensions of the DISGRACEFUL AND PROMISCUOUS RESIDENCE OF WHITES AND BLACKS PROMISCUOUSLY AS MEN AND SLAVES is forever to continue, can imagine the scenes which would follow, and the crimes *which will be its probable consequences*, without shuddering and horror?"—[Clay's speech, December 17, 1839.

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Farnsworth and Arnold at Naperville.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

NAPERVILLE, DU PAGE CO., Oct. 22, '58.

On Tuesday evening last, according to previous appointment, Hon J. F. Farnsworth, our able representative, addressed the citizens of this county at this place, and was followed on Wednesday evening by your eloquent fellow-citizen, Hon I. N. Arnold.

The weather was very bad, consequently the roads were in a very uninviting condition for those living out of the vicinity to come in, but, notwithstanding this state of things, I am satisfied there never has been larger or more enthusiastic political meetings held in this place, the Court House (the place of meeting) being crowded to its utmost capacity, many going away unable to get in.

The speech consisted of a full exposure of the Democratic party (both factions), showing its *pro-slavery* affinity, and setting forth the principles of the Republican party in the most satisfactory and convincing terms, as being pledged to freedom.

I do not think so large, attentive, and respectful an assembly ever met in this vicinity; such was the interest and attention that a pin might be heard to drop at any time during the speeches —the responses of the listeners at intervals showing their approval of the principles explained.

The Circuit Court being in session in this place, there were many here from other parts of this county, as well from other places. All, without exception, express the utmost satisfaction, and say they were never better pleased in listening to political speeches, both as to eloquence and soundness of argument, which be difficult to surpass either. The only question appears to be, which was the best? I have not yet found any one willing to answer. We are in little doubt but that much good has been accomplished by these addresses. Many a faltering one has been convinced and been brought to the conviction of the true faith.

I see by an article in the Chicago *Times* "that they have very little doubt of the election of Cody, Bowen, and Braddock from this district to the Legislature." If the editor of the *Times* had been present, and seen the reception of Hiram Norton, Esq., of Lockport, (one of the Republican candidates), he doubt would have been changed to certainty. I can only say I wish Mr. Douglas' return to the United States Senate depended upon these gentlemen's vote in the county of Will, for, if life, beyond doubt, would discover that he, as well as they, had been elected to stay at home.

In many and this district drew at from 1,500 to 2,000 majority for the whole Republican ticket. DU PAGE.

Fair in the Town of Orland.

ORLAND, Cook Co., Oct. 19, 1858.

Editors Press and Trib

Special Notices.

Fever and Ague is a Terrible Thing. Of all the ills that flesh is heir to" little existed in its first manifestations, the most unrelenting in its progress, and the most defiant of medical skill. Fever and Ague is more destructive of life than Consumption, because it is more readily induced, and therefore more prevalent. It marks its victims for the grave like an executioner's bond. Day by day the suffe er grows weaker and weaker, and each hour does he feel a strong consciousness of approaching the tomb. We have said that the disease is one of those that have nearly always defied medical science—a few cases once and a while have been cured and reported. We are happy to announce to the D. J. Hostetter, of Pittsburgh, has prepared a compound that has never been known to fail in curing the worst cases of this terrible disease. We recommend Dr. J. HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED BITTERS to suffering humanity generally, as a sure and speedy specific.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. oct5-2w

A Rare Chance for Employment.—persons requiring a light, agreeable, and respectable employment, by which they can realize from $10 to $15 per w ek, will ascertain full particulars by addressing MUTCHINS & CO., 126 Chambers street, New York City. One postage stamp required to prepay answers. oct3 bl6-1m

All those who are afflicted with any disease disease considered incurable, will receive a Letter giving full information which will insure a speedy and permanent cure by sending their names and one stamp (to prepay postage) to Dr. R. R. POOLE, the celebrated Chronic Physician, and author of "Medical Counsel," Saratoga Springs, N. Y. sel4-2md&w-s7t4

Sawyer's Fluid Extract of Buchu, an infallable remedy for the Fever and Ague, and the various forms of Bilious Diseases, Intermittent, Remittent, Chill Fever and Dumb Ague, having their origin in malaria of every kind, and marshy districts, prepared by Dr. S. S. Sawyer, Druggist and Chemist, and sold by Sawyer, Paine & Co., No. 16 Lake street, Chicago.

This remedy is prepared entirely from vegetable substances, and contains no mercury, arsenic, or anything that can prove injurious to the system. Its effects are those of a decobstruent and tonic, well adapted to restore the healthy action of the Liver and Stomach, whose functions are so generally impaired in this class of diseases.

Quinine and other tonics serve only in many cases to break the chills, but do not remove the diseases of the Fever and other organs likethemand, on which the chill and Fever depend; hence the usefulness of the "Fluid Extract of Buchu," particularly in regions where Physicians cannot be readily consulted, and the correct use of this medicine is called to the indications of these maladies.

Hundreds of testimonials in regard to the efficacy of the medicine from persons of respectability, have been given to the proprietor—but it is deemed best to make no other reference to them than to say we have the medicine introduce itself securely by its merits.

Dyspepsia and Pits.—Dr. O. Phillips BROWN, The Great Curer of Consumption, was for several years so badly afflicted with Dyspepsia that for a part of the time he was confined to his bed. He was at length cured by a prescription furnished him by a young clairvoyant girl. This prescription, given him by a more child, while in a trance, has cured everybody who has taken it—never having failed once. It is usually as safe to cast-off Fits as Dyspepsia. The Ingredients may be found in any Drug Store. I will send this prescription to any person on the receipt of one stamp to pay postage. Address DR. O. PHILLIPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J.

Hostetter's Bitters—For sale by Fahnestock & DAVIS, 119 Randolph street. jy14

Charles' London Cordial Gin.—The Original and only London Gin Imported. This Gin, distilled in London from sound Barley, under the surveillance of the British Government, is decidedly flavored with the Juniper berries of the Italian Juniper Berry, and some of the most valuable restoratives of the Vegetable Kingdom; rendering it in the opinion of the most eminent medical men, the purest and m ost stimulant or diuretic drink in use.

It is a delicious tonic, of a soft and delicate flavor, differing entirely from any other Gin, and devoid of that harsh, acrid taste, which renders the article known as Holland Gin or Schiedam so objectionable.

Though not intended as a medicine, it is recommended by physicians generally in cases of Dyspepsia, Gout, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Colic, Cholera, Fever and Ague, Sickness, Diseases of the Urinary Organs, the Kidneys and the Bowels, Nervous Debility, &c., whilst the weaker sex will find by its adoption a sure relief from those distressing annoyances which frequently attend their delicate organization.

Dr. Valentine Mott, of New York, the highest medical authority, pronounces Charles' London Cordial Gin "not only superior to any other, but the best article of the kind he has ever tasted."

It is peculiarly adapted to settlers in the Southern and Western States, as well as for travellers exposed to changes of weather and air.

For sale by quarts at seventy-five cents, and pints thirty-eight cents, by all Druggists, Grocers, Fruiterers, and Country Merchants. Beware of imitations. Buy only CHARLES' LONDON CORDIAL GIN.

May be had in Chicago, Ill., of PENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH, No. 18 South Water street; HAVEN, TYRRELL & CO., No. 97 South Water street. WHITING & CO.

EDMUND C. CHARLES, Importer, 80 Broadway, New York.

A most Valuable Remedy for Headache.—Dr. J. P. Wheat's Vegetable Odontalgic and Anti-Neuralgic Pills.

W. O. Howard, Pastor of the 1st Baptist Church, Chicago, is a witness to Messrs. P. Hunstock & Davis dated June 18th, 1858, says:—"During the last twenty years I have made use of a great many remedies for the relief of, by Allopathic and Homœopathic physicians, but all have failed; and I had relinquished all hopes of relief, until I was induced to resort to WILSON'S PILLS. These have afforded me the required relief, and in repeated instances; and I can cheerfully and conscientiously recommend them to others who are similarly affected." This wonderful remedy is for sale by J. H. Reed & Co., Sargent & Dilley, Jones & Rose, Franks, Hall & Co., R. L. & C. O'Hara, M. Jerome, Tharer & Pike, H. F. Smith & Co., L. F. Hinwet on, Palmerstock & Davis. sa2l-y-s259

Extension of Stay.—In consequence of the increasing calls for DR. E. READ, (80 made by the citizens of Chicago, to visit New Orleans, and will remain in Chicago until further notice. Dr. E. READ, the Great Specialist for diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, and all Chronic Diseases, at their office, No 160 Randolph-st., corner of Washington. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M. ☞ Consultations free. sa11s4t7-6md

Notice.—The undersigned, Stockholders in the Merchant's Bank of Macon, Georgia, are by their request called to meet at the Banking House of said Bank for business. The notes of this Bank will be taken by us on deposit on the same terms as Kentucky, Indiana and Ohio. H. A. TUCKER & CO.

Wines & Liquors.

W. T. Shufeldt & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS FOR

A. F. CROSKEY,

Il---- South Water Street, ----51.

(Corner of Wabash Avenue.)

Distillers of

ALCOHOL, PURE SPIRITS, AND WHISKYS,

Also Manufacturers of

Domestic Liquors, Burning Fluid,

—AND—

DEALERS IN HIGHWINES AND RECTIFYING COAL OIL.

☞ The Trade supplied at Market Rates and on Liberal terms. sep24d6-1y

WHITING & CO., 153 RANDOLPH STREET,

OFFERS AT SALE FROM

STORE OR U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE, AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON NEW YORK PRICES.

WINE,
BRANDY,
GIN,
RUM,
AND WHISKY,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

Country orders solicited. je24-y236-1y.

OLD BOURBON WHISKEY FOR SALE. 100 barrels of choice old Bourbon Whisky from the celebrated Distillery, three and five years old, and warranted genuine.

B. HOWARD SMITH & CO., South Water street.

Leather and Findings.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

238 Randolph Street, Chicago.

Manufacturers and Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery Hardware

BENT STOCK,

COACH TRIMMINGS,

Springs, Axles, Varnishes,

Webbings, Horse Collars, &c.

P. HAYDEN, New York
P. WILSON, Cincinnati.
WILLIAM V. KAY, Chicago, Ill.

W. S. STORER. L. S. SIDWAY

TURNER & SIDWAY,

Manufacturers & Wholesale Dealers in

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Gig Saddles,

BRIDLE FRONTS

Pad Housings, Driving Reins, Horse Covers and Blank ets. Whips, Fly Nets, &c., &c.

OFFICE AND SALES-ROOMS:

No. 118 RANDOLPH-ST.....238

Over Hayden, Kay & Co.'s Saddlery Hardware Store. au30-3m-b120

Sexions and Undertakers,

NO. 33 LA SALLE STREET,

HAVE ON HAND, AT ALL TIMES, EVERY description and finish, Wood, Lead, and Zinc Coffins; also Metallic Cases. And are prepared, with Hearses and Carriages, to execute every Order for Funerals; and may be found at all times at their Rooms, ready to give prompt attention to their business.

They also have a Chapel and Tools in the Cemetery. WRIGHT & MCCLURE.

Atkins' Reaper—The Factory to Lease. THIS ESTABLISHMENT THE SUBscriber desires to lease to responsible and energetic parties at a low rent, who will build the

Atkins' Self-Raking Reaper and Mower,

both in Grain and Grass this has been found by the Trial at Syracuse, New York, in 1858, to be the best. As a GRAIN and LABOR-SAVER it is unexcelled, and is a favorite with the farmer. The factory and also the foundry is abundantly supplied with all requisite tools to manufacture the Reaper and Mower, and to any other article required and more. A large stock of Reaper materials on hand will be sold to the lessee at a fair price.

For further particulars address JAMES CLAPP, Plainfield, Will county, Ill.

No. 11 Marine Bank Buildings.

REFINED SUGARS.—I AM RECEIVING from the Diamond Sugar Refinery to be this day, a large lot of No. 1 and Refined Sugars. Also syrups, which are offered for sale low.

EDWARD HINCHMAN, 71 South Water street.

Educational.

E. G. BERTEAU'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, 113 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., will re-open on the 20th of September next.

TERMS, FRENCH INCLUDED:

Collegiate Department, per term.....$25.00
Intermediate " " 18.00
Primary " " 12.00

For particulars and references, see circular to be obtained at the institution, or at Geo. A. Carney Book Store, 134 Lake street, Chicago. oct8 b187-3m

A. LA BOMBARDIE, PROFESSOR OF the FRENCH, begs leave to inform the public that he will resume his instructions of private pupils or classes in the French Language, from the first of November next. Apply at Dearborn Seminary from 9 to 10 A. M. He will also form an evening class for young men at his room No. 61 Portland Block. Apply from 4 to 4 o'clock P. M. oct1 b183-2w

BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—THE 4TH year of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 13TH, 1858. Rooms unrivalled. No. 36 Edina Place. NUMBER OF SCHOLARS LIMITED TO TWENTY-FIVE.

T. W. BROCK, A. M., Principal.
Address box 2662. au3 ly-s256

BOYS'S HIGH SCHOOL.—THE NEXT Term will commence on Monday, September 13th. A. J. SAWYER, A. M., will continue to receive only twenty-five pupils into his school at his residence, 161 Monroe street, and his whole time and energies and mission unites they are determined to do well for themselves. The advancement of those admitted no pains will be spared by the teachers. se7

Garden City Institute.

NO. 20 HARRISON-ST., NEAR STATE.

THE SEVENTH YEAR OF THIS INSTItution will commence on Monday, September 6th. Tuition varies from $6 to $12 Cl. The Primary Department is separate, and the number of pupils in this department limited to twenty-five.

For further particulars apply at the school rooms from 9 to 12 A. M., to au28 H. O. SNOW, Principal.

SNOW'S SEMINARY, 275 HURON street, North Side, Chicago, Ill. The fourth school year of this Institution will begin on Monday, Sept. 13th, 1858. The Female Department is entirely distinct from the male. Boarding, different school hours, separate Recitations, rooms, &c. For further particulars see circulars at Keen's and Cook's bookstores, or apply after hours, 1st, at the schoolroom, to au30-3t-s257 H. O. SNOW, Principal.

THE YOUNG LADIES' HIGH SCHOOL, 53.....EDINA PLACE.....53

The Fall Term of this Institution, under the charge of the Misses A. and H. PIKE, will commence on Monday, Sept. 13, 1858. au31 ly-s259

Copartnerships, &c.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF HOWE, ECKLEY & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business will be closed by ECKLEY, MORSE & CO., at their office No. 7 Pomeroy's Building, Chicago, Aug. 14, 1858. au14-1m

Copartnership Notice.

ECKLEY, MORSE & CO. The undersigned have formed a Copartnership for a Produce Commission business under the style of

ECKLEY, MORSE & CO.,

Office No. 7 Pomeroy's Building, corner of Clark and South Water streets.

GEO. A. ECKLEY, GEO. A. MORSE,
ALBERT MORSE, O. H. LOOMIS.

Chicago, August 11, 1858.

Galena and Chicago Union Railroad GRAIN ELEVATORS.

THE UNDERSIGNED having purchased the interest of his former partners in the above business, will continue the business in his own name. He hopes, by giving his individual attention to all matters connected with the business, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage. SAMUEL HOW.

au11s4d-2m

Sewing Machines.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE—THE LATEST patent out—no infringements. Call an improvement on all other

SEWING MACHINES.

(Pratt's Patent.) The Ladies Companion Single and Double Thread Sewing Machines are warranted to do the best work, with the greatest ease, and rapidity. They will stitch, hem and gather—and can be so adjusted as to run backward, to baste, or, as it is called, Tamboring. The to threading of the under needle, it thread last. They are the simplest and most elegant machine in use. They are the simplest and most elegant machine in use. They cannot get out of order, and cannot be got out of order, it is less complicated by one-half than any other machine. Indorsed by ministers, and are so simple a child can sew with them. They sew with great rapidity and like Holland Gin or Schiedam so objectionable. Call and see for yourself.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally, everywhere. oct5-2w

Agents Wanted.

Agents wanted. Send stamp for circular, and samples sent on the receipt of a postage stamp. A good agent wanted for St. Louis. Address

Western Office 126 Lake street, cor. of Clark, Chicago, Ill. H. K. STARR, Local Agent.

oct5 b186-2w Smo*

$25 SEWING MACHINE.

Raymond's Latest Improved

Double Threaded Sewing Machine

WARRANTED EQUAL TO THE BEST. Will Sew and Hem, Tuck and Full, Gather and Embroider in a most beautiful manner, and will sew every kind of Goods, even Leather. And especially adapted for FAMILY USE.

Any person of ordinary intelligence can learn to use this machine in one hour.

Complete printed directions will be sent with every machine. Any difficulty by letter, with an extra thread and needle, will receive prompt answers with a sample of sewing.

N. B. Agents wanted in every town in the West. Address RAYMOND & CO., 126 Lake street, Chicago, Illinois, who can always be found at the Daguerrean Rooms, corner of Dearborn and Lake, No. 86 Lake st. on the third floor.

We have a great number of these machines on hand, and give only the names of a few, who are among the first families in Chicago.

We, the undersigned citizens of Chicago having lately purchased of Mr. Raymond a Sewing Machine, and used it successfully on different kinds of cloth in our families, in preference to all others, recommend it to all persons wishing to purchase for family use.

R. F. Wiesler,	Mrs. Watson V. Coe,
Mrs. Wm. Bross,	Mrs. E. Kimball,
Mrs. D. P. Groves,	Mrs. E. V. Gurney,
Mrs. A. A. Sherman,	Mrs. M. D. Brown,
Mrs. Wm. Stuart,	Mrs. Wm. Ogden,
Mrs. Frederick Richards,	

se27-1y-daw-s263

Raymond's Latest Improved

Double Threaded Sewing Machine

WILL GATHER, TUCK, STITCH AND Hem as well as any Sewing Machine now in use. Raise has many advantages over all cheap machines, and some over the high priced ones, which we defy any one to point out, who are in want of sewing Machines. It works with 2 threads, making the double lock stitch, and when completed is not "shaken," but altogether firmer than if done by hand or loom. Price $35.

☞ All are invited to call and see for themselves at No 148 Lake street.

A. HOLBROOK, Agent.

N. B. Agents wanted for all parts of the country. au31-1y-s255

QUAKER CITY, DOUBLE LOCK TIGHT STITCH.

$20 SEWING MACHINE

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN THE WEST.

All other Cheap Machines take only the single thread chain stitch. This has the same.

TWO THREAD

Stitch as the most expensive ones in use. Its work will Not Rip Though every Third Stitch be Cut. The Machine is simple, easily adjusted and not likely to get out of order. It works as rapidly, makes as firm and handsome a stitch as the most expensive Machines. Sews from into every description of goods, and does work perfectly, by simply changing the needle and thread.

THEY WILL STITCH, HEM AND GATHER.

They make little noise and run lighter than most Machines.

ONE LADY

With a Sewing Machine is equal in efficiency to

Eight to Twelve

Seamstresses by hand. Every family and any one making Sewing a business should own one. This is the

Only Machine Sewing with Two Threads.

Except one, sold in the world for less than $100. Wishing all who want a Machine to do any kind of work, to call by machinery, to examine ours. Samples of work sent by mail upon receipt of stamp. Machines sent to persons who never saw them, and are used successfully after a few hours' practice. Full printed instructions given. Entire satisfaction, with a few hundred dollars to purchase stock, may now secure lucrative exclusive agencies in any of the best towns in the West. Address

SAM'L HOWE,
Box 2,269 Chicago, Ill. CORNELL,

au31-1y-s255

Chas. R. Whwall's Shoe Store, 133 Lake St., up Stairs, Address

CORNELL,
Box 2,269 Chicago, Ill.

Lumber, &c.

HENRY HOWLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

GANG SAWED SAGINAW LUMBER

—ALSO—

Lath, Shingles, Timber, Pickets AND

DRESSED LUMBER.

Office and Yards,—South Clark Street.

(Adjoining Railroad Bridge.)

Occupying the yards both North and South of the joint track of the Illinois Central; Galena and Chicago Union; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy; Rock Island, and St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroads, our facilities for shipping lumber into the country by canal, or upon

Cars Loaded in Our Own Yards,

Saving to the Purchaser

All Loss by Breakage and Expense of Cartage

Are unsurpassed by any dealers in the city.

HENRY HOWLAND,
HENRY DUTT.

J. W. SKINKLE & CO.,

GENERAL DEALERS IN

LUMBER LATH, SHINGLES, TIMBER, PICKETS, &C.

CORNER CANAL AND JACKSON STREETS,

Chicago.....Illinois.

Our arrangements are such as to insure at all times a full supply of the above qualities of

CLEAR LUMBER,

Joist and Scantling of all sizes and lengths, common Lumber, Lath, Shingles, &c.

OUR FLOORING,

Of Norway and White Pine, we always stand ready to compare with any in this market. We invite the calls and solicitation of all country and other dealers to our stock of Lumber and facilities for filling orders and contracts.

J. W. SKINKLE & CO

may-1y-s261

To Lumber Dealers.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR RENT 500 feet of Dock on the South Branch of the Chicago river. There is a side-track of a railroad upon the lots which connects with all the principal roads in the city.

TERMS—Per foot front 65 per year.
" Dockage, 5c. 10—12½ cents.
" Crane, 25 "

This property is as conveniently situated for Storing or Transhipping as any in the city.

For further particulars apply to

DR. BRAINARD,
No. 1 Lake street,
Between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.

TO COUNTRY LUMBER DEALERS AND others in want of dry Lumber.

We have had a number of good dry lots left over from last years stock, which we want to sell in the next sixty days. Cash in hand will procure good bargains. We consider ninety of his and 88 Lake, and 12 and 14 S. Commerce, Boards. HALL & SANFORD W'ds.

oct1-6t-1m South Clark-st., near Liberty.

REMOVAL.

A. G. BURLEY & CO.,

Respectfully announce to the citizens of Chicago and vicinity that they have removed their

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CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY STORE

TO

NO. 48....LAKE STREET.....NO. 48

(Between Wabash avenue and State street.)

Where they solicit a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on them. se14-3m-s260

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The Greatest Domestic Improvement of the Age!

☞ Dealers supplied at Manufacturer's prices. oct4

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And one free copy to getter up of club of twenty.

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☞ Money in registered letters may be sent us at our risk.

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Letter Heads,	Circulars,
Bill Heads,	Checks,
By-Laws,	Blank Notes,
Receipts,	Labels.

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In all its varieties, done in beautiful style and at moderate rates.

An examination of SPECIMENS and PRICES is respectfully invited.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly filled, and sent home by Express.

We, too, Have our Autumns.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

We, too, have autumns, when our leaves
Drop to the ground through the dampened eve,
When all our good seems buried in sheaves,
And we stand reaped and bare.

Our seasons have no fixed returns,
Without our will we come and go;
Around our sudden summer burns,
Are gathering in the snow.

But each dark sorrow is less summer cheer,
Grimes more one leaf-full spring,
And if nothing earthly ever grew
Our singing birds to be wing.

As low the olden glow abides,
And less the chillier heart sacrifice,
With drift-wood bleached in past spring tides
We make our sullen fires.

By the pinched candlelight's starving beam
We crower and straiin our wasted s ght,
To think yours is a cheerful up, seam by seam,
In the long arctic night.

It was not so—we once were young—
When Spring to us was Spring indeed—ironing,
Her dewdrops on each grass blade strung,
In the sunrise burning.

We trusted then, hoped, believed
That each could be remade to-morrow;
Ah, why be ever undeceived?
Why live no faith for sorrow?

O, those whose days are yet all spring,
Trust, b lieve once, in past retrieving;
Experience has been warranted falsehood;
The victory's in believing

Personal and Political.

A recent letter of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, declining to attend a public dinner at Craytonville, S. C., in Col. Orr's district, furnishes the text for a very racy paper in the November number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, which bears strong internal evidence of having had James Russell Lowell for its author. He happily compares Cushing with Disraeli, and says, that, "like him, with various talents, he has one which overshadows all the rest,—the faculty of inspiring a universal want of confidence." Lowell, to use a cant expression, is "after" Cushing, having commenced his dissection in the *Atlantic* in a treachant notice of his Fourth-of-July oration.

—An exciting contest has been ended in the General Land Office. The great land claim of McNamee and Spier has been rejected by Commissioner Hendricks, and the title to the town site of Portland City, Oregon, confirmed to the authorities of that town. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

—A Washington dispatch states that 10,870 passports have been issued since Gen. Cass was appointed Secretary. Allowing each to cover three members of a family, the aggregate must exceed 50,000. Should the expenditure to be $1,000 each, we find that in this way thirty-two millions have been carried out of the country. This estimate does not include the old passports used, or those procured from the American Legation in the British dominions.

—Mr. Wright, our Minister to Prussia, some months since remonstrated with the Prussian Government for arresting and detaining a Prussian who, after spending several years in this country, returned to his own on a visit. The correspondence has just been transmitted to Washington. Mr. Wright is not sustained by the Administration. The ground assumed is that for a Prussian subject to leave his country without permission and without having served a regular time in the army, is an "offence" against the laws of Prussia which that country has an undoubted right to punish whenever the offender is found within her territory. A passport from another power is no protection under such circumstances, and Mr. Wright will be so informed.

—A Boston paper states that "$80,000 of the great Cook legacy"—whatever that may mean —"has been actually received at Brandon, Vt., and paid to the heirs in that town and vicinity."

—Capt. Pope, with his artesian well company, has arrived at Santa Fe, and intends, during the winter, to try his hand at sinking a well at some point on the new road laid out by Capt. Macomb, between Anton Chic and Albuquerque.

—The partnership between Messrs. Rarey & Goodenough has been severed; "and while the latter," says the *Illustrated London News*, "has returned to Canada with a cool ten thousand as his moiety, after deducting his expenses, the master spirit has taken a journey to Sweden, and purposes seeing Lapland before he returns. It is surprising how the system takes everywhere."

—It is reported that Gen. Robles, Mexican Minister, is to be married to a Washington belle upon his return to the United States. At present he is hovering about the edges of Mexico, not having been able, on account of internal troubles, to make his way to the capital.

—Col. Lockridge has given up his project of a filibustering invasion of Mexico.

The Kansas Gold Mines as they Are.

Wm. B. Parsons, of Lawrence, who went out to Pike's Peak in search of gold, has just returned after a thorough exploration of the gold region. At Pike's Peak, he says, there is not a particle of gold, but on the South Platte small quantities have been found. Of this locality he writes as follows to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

No work has yet been done there—no claims to any extent have been made—the time has been spent in prospecting with pans—a half a day here, and a half day there. No man has found a piece weighing "twenty-three ounces" or one ounce, or (to my knowledge) one penny weight. No man has made "one hundred" or "fifty" or "twenty" dollars per day. "To the best of my knowledge, information and belief," no man made sixteen dollars in one day. The men who were there when I left were working with pans, carried their dirt from four to seventy rods, and made from $2.50 to $5.00 per day.

The better way for your readers to judge of the yield of the mines, is to know the "prospect of the pan." I have seen $1.50 in a single pan a few times—40 to 60 cents frequently, and hardly ever less than eight or ten cents. Californians will tell you that with three cents to the panful they can make good wages. The Californians in our party say, that when they get sluices arranged, they can make every day they work $15. There then, you have have the whole story. Unless some "digs, sure" has been discovered since September 20, you can put down all reports of wages higher than $10 as extravagant, and receive them with a little grain of allowance." If your readers are satisfied with any wages under that sum let them go there, and they will make it. There is room enough for twenty thousand mining claims. The gold is all "sure gold," and is, in the opinion of our wisest heads in the mountains, but the beginning of next years discoveries. Every man there that has had any experience in mining is satisfied with the prospect for next season, and some of them extremely enthusiastic.

From the Topeka *Tribune* of October 14th, we have more intelligence from the gold diggings, that is as favorable as any yet received, and of such a character as to command full credence. The letter is addressed to a Mr. Hastings, by his son, who went out to the Peak about the middle of July. He says:

"After an unsuccessful search of six days for gold, our company divided into two parties, myself and five others in one company. On the second day of prospecting, we found indications of gold sufficient to induce us to go to work. We accordingly went to digging, each in his own way, as no one was used to the business; but, considering the circumstance that we were obliged to carry the dirt for washing, were well satisfied with the first three days work, which, by the best means we had of judging, yielded about nine dollars per day to each man. Since that time, each man has been working "on his own book." I have averaged about fifteen dollars per day, the last two weeks.

"The climate is very healthy. I have heard of no sickness since coming here, although the comforts of life are somewhat limited, and the fare is hard."

A School Girl Married at Aberdeen against her Will.

A young lady was married by the blacksmith at Aberdeen, a few days since, against her will. She is an orphan, only thirteen or fourteen years of age, and lived with her guardian, not far from Paris, Ky. She was heir to a few thousands, and for this a man past middle age, the brother of her guardian's wife, undertook to secure her by marriage. He took her to Maysville, Kentucky, on the pretext of doing some shopping. The Maysville *Express* gives the following account of the wedding:

He proposed that they should go out in town to make their purchases. He took her to the ferry boat, and when she asked him if that was the way to the stores, he told her it was, as all the best stores were on the other side of the river. In Aberdeen, she says, some "little old man" asked them to "stand up and join hands," which she refused to do; nevertheless, he pronounced them "man and wife." On their return to the hotel, at the instance of the man, who put down their names as gentleman and lady, they were placed in one room together. Her screams, on his attempting to take some privileges with her, brought to her aid some of the attaches of the hotel, who listened to her earnest denial of their marriage and to her pleadings for protection, and placed her in a separate room. At her instance, she was the next day (Friday) sent to a relative's in another county, where she said she would be protected, while the gentleman went on a boat down the river.

The parties are all respectable, and the affair is certainly a very singular one. We have omitted the names until we have an opportunity to investigate the matter further.

The Bubble in the Cable.

A writer from Valentia, October 4, in speaking of the state of the Atlantic cable at the time it was laid down, says:

"Many defects no doubt arose from the old method of covering the wire with its gutta percha covering, which the company themselves use, and much from the negligence of men. On the very place where the splice was made, in the centre of the Atlantic, one bubble, almost the size of a coffee bean, had to be cut out. How many hundreds of similar places might there have been that were never seen? The defective centering of the copper conductor in its gutta percha covering was also, no doubt, a source of many serious faults, for the reason that the gutta percha, being very thin in some parts, allows the powerful electric currents from the induction coils to pierce it and touch the outside wires—once this fault, which is technically called "blowing a hole" in a cable, takes place, such a loss of the signaling current ensues that the cable is rendered useless or a great augmentation of battery power is rendered necessary; and when this last remedy is resorted to the hole becomes larger and larger, until the water, getting freely to the wire, oxydates it away in a very short time. Such accidents have frequently occurred in the cables between England and the Hague, and there is not the least doubt that there are many scores of such faults along the Atlantic wire."

Choice of a Wife.

Although we are convinced that young men would rather let their mothers choose their hose than their wives, yet we take our chance in republishing the following good advice. At all events some of our fair readers may mend their manners by it:

"Now, John, listen to me, for I am older than you, or I couldn't be your mother. Never do you marry a young woman, John, before you have contrived to drop in at the house where she lives, at least four or five times before breakfast. You should know how late she lies in bed in the morning. You should notice whether her complexion is the same in the morning as it is in the evening, or whether the morning wash and the towel have robbed her of her evening bloom. You should take care to surprise her, so that you may see her in her morning dress, and observe how her hair looks when she is not expecting you. It possible, you should be where you could hear the morning conversation between her and her mother. If she is ill-natured or snappish to her mother, so she will be to you, depend on it. But if you find her up and dressed early in the morning, with the same countenance, the same neatly-combed hair, the same ready and pleasant answers to her mother, which characterize her appearance and deportment in the evening, particularly if she is lending a hand to get the breakfast ready in good season, she is a prize, John, and the sooner you secure her to yourself the better."

American Commercial Enterprise.

(From the Liverpool Times, Oct. 8.)

The last steamer from New York, a few evenings since, Patrick Slackpole, a stevedore, went home drunk, and, becoming enraged at something his wife said, pulled off his clothes for the purpose of beating her. Picking up a stick, he aimed a blow at his wife, who held in her arms their infant child, *a girl only three months old*, but the missile, instead of harming the wife, fell violently upon the head or brain of the little one. The child went into a spasm and died in the course of three or four minutes.

Foreign Items.

The *Critic* hears of a literary curiosity forthcoming which is likely to be the cause of some gossip, if not scandal. It is a copy of a private journal kept by the celebrated Catharine II, for her own amusement and reference. The text of this singular document is in French, and, as might be expected, much of its contents is not of a kind usually brought within the reach of either ears or eyes polite. The journal also contains revelations respect ng the Russian family and its allies, especially the Court of Berlin, and the Imperial policy, such as can be found in no other quarter. For the satisfaction of those who may be skeptical, adds the *Critic*, we may state that the document has been submitted to very competent authority, and has been pronounced to be thoroughly genuine.

—A magnificent diadem has been designed in London for the Princess Royal of Prussia. It is so formed as to be converti ble at pleasure into a necklace or bracelets, and consists of nine brilliants of enormous size, each surmounted with a brilliant of smaller dimensions, and connected by elastic-jointed chains composed of stones of the same material, the whole being set in silver. The value of the ornament is upwards of £30,000. The diamonds have long been heirlooms in the Prussian family.

—"All that has transpired relative to the steps taken by Prince Napoleon to induce the Czar to visit Paris," says a Paris letter in the *Independance* of Brussels, is this—Alexander II is said to have replied that he had promised the Emperor of the French and Queen Victoria to visit France and England and that he hoped to be able to perform his promise in the Spring.

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Lippincott's Gazetteer of the World,	7.00
Tickner & Field's Household Edition of Waverly,	36.00
Agassiz's Natural History,	120.00
Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds of America,	160.00
Keith Johnson's Physical Atlas,	60.00
The Public Works of Great Britain, Royal Folio,	30.00
Forester's Horse and Horsemanship of America,	15.00
Neill's History of Minnesota Illustrated, Quarto Edition,	20.00
Cyclopedia of American Eloquence,	6.00

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Chicago, October 25th, 1858.

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—OF—

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EXILES OF FLORIDA,

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"The exiled Negroes and Seminoles of Florida have certainly, at last, found a historian who has done their wrongs and their sufferings full justice. We need not to say that in doing so he may have borne somewhat severely upon others connected with that history. Mr. Giddings is a plain and severe writer of his own peculiar views and opinions, and is apt to give them, as he says in coloring of his own prejudices. He is, however, truthful and well informed in what he has here undertaken. No one can help warming into indignation with him as they read of the base and cowardly pursuit and persecution of the poor descendants of the Seminoles."—Daily World.

FOR THE POLITICIAN

It is valuable as a book of reference, while it gives the general reader

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CHRIST AS A FLAME OF GLOWING FIRE.—(New York Observer.)

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

MONEY.—The weather has been damp and disagreeable, and a general dullness has pervaded commercial circles. Our bankers are doing comparatively little. Currency is abundant, and discounts are easy. Eastern exchange is plenty at 1 per cent. premium. Gold in moderate supply.

We learn by telegraph that Curtis & Co., of Peoria, who issued the Cherokee Insurance bills, have closed their doors to-day. This money has been considered doubtful for several days.

COMMERCIAL.—The Flour markets were quiet to-day, there being less inquiry. Holders, however, were firm at Saturday's prices. We note sales of about 400 bbls at $5 for common Spring Extra; $4 for choice do, and $2.12½ for Superfine.

There was very little done in Wheat to-day. Holders were firmer, and buyers had generally to pay 5½@1 per bushel over Saturday's prices. There was less inquiry for Winter. About 3,000 bu Winter and 20,000 bu Spring changed hands at $1 for White in store; 99c for No. 1 Red; 77c for No. 2 Red; 57@58 for No. 2 Spring, and 47c@48 for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm.

There was a good inquiry for Corn, but the receipts being light and holders very firm, transactions were limited. About 17,000 bushels were sold at an advance of ½@1c per bushel—the rates being as follows:—Canal, 50¾@51c afloat; No. 1, 49@50c in store. No sales of No. 2 or Rejected reported.

The Barley market was dull, with a few sales of No. 2 at 60c in store. Oats are quiet but firm. Highwines steady at 90c. Hides unchanged. Provisions quiet.

There is very little inquiry for vessels. Only one was taken to-day, at a decline of ½c on Wheat to Buffalo.

It is rumored in commercial circles that the English contract for Beef has been taken by one of our oldest packing houses.

The British Government contracts for Beef and Pork have been taken at 10s per tierce below those of 1857, comparing as follows:

	Beef.	Pork.
1857	90s	75s
1858	6 10s	7 10s

and then Irish Bacon was being offered in the Liverpool markets at 10s to 15s per cwt below the rates current there a year ago.

Imports and stocks of American provisions at Liverpool for ten years, counting from September to September:

	Lard	Bacon	Beef	Pork
	tons.	tons.	bbls.	bbls.
1848-9	4,091	11,540	39,773	16,175
1849-50	10,160	19,207	36,553	37,189
1850-51	7,503	20,161	1,501	26,172
1851-52	9,611	20,052	1,201	8,449
1852-53	8,780	15,998	5,084	4,836
1853-54	10,760	19,762	2,007	1,829
1854-55	10,580	23,102	1,000	1,000
1855-56	11,427	26,490	128	17,943
1856-57	8,577	25,773	2,000	7,000
1857	8,569	6,477	5,773	2,000

STOCKS SEPT. SEPTEMBER EACH YEAR.

	Lard	Bacon	Beef	Pork
	tons.	tons.	bbls.	bbls.
1848-9	1,100	1,000	5,000	5,000
1849-50	1,100	970	5,000	9,000
1850-51	1,100	1,000	5,000	9,000
1851-52	1,100	60	5,000	9,000
1852-53	1,100	60	5,000	9,000
1853-54	4,250	1,300	16,667	7,172
1854-55	500	500	16,667	3,167
1855-56	500	500	5,000	3,167
1856-57	1,000	667	4,000	667
1857	500	500	4,000	667

The Albany Barley market of Friday last is thus reported in the *Statesman*:

Barley is lower all round, with but little doing, in view of the quantity offering; several held rye are still selling; the sales from our list, 25,700 bu, at 95c for Geneva, 97c for Pen Yan and Lake Shore, 101c for Canada Western, including some 2000 bu Wayne county on private terms.

THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

[From the Mark Lane Express, Oct. 4.]

The absence of rain during the past week has diminished the difficulties of the operations of that ploughing in many places has been deferred, and, should the dry weather last, autumnal sowing will be backward in several localities. Large deliveries from the farmers have been continued, markets have been proportionately dull, and generally about 1s per qr. lower, though occasionally a disposition has been shown to resist of resistance to any further reduction. Still, if the majority are content to sell, the public have some right to infer that Wheat still pays the farmer—but their hand in this operation is well as that the crop proves better than was reported. Irish statistics, though they show an increase of 33,575 acres in the extent of land under crops, exhibit a decrease of 88,427 in corn, of which falling off in Wheat is 6,260 acres. The increase in potatoes of 12,460 acres, becomes doubtful from the absence of a like excess of disease. However, with the progressive improvement in the country we recognize the necessity of a steady supply of food, such as the increase in pigs and large cattle is for the purpose of export. Then there is an addition of 64,480 horses, with a decline in the growth of Oats to the extent of 1,000 acres, which will have in prospect a diminished supply of this grain for Great Britain of about 878,230 qrs., allowing one week's bushel per week to each horse, and 5 qrs yield to the acre.

Foreign markets, like our own, have been dull, and prices mostly easier for wheat. But although breadstuffs in the United Kingdom are a small decline, the prices of good Corn and Flour do not suit the English market, and the Flour lately imported is too inferior for general use.

The arrivals on the coast since the 24th inst. have been numerous, and the business transacted has been as follows:—Arrived 16 cargoes of Wheat, of which Berdianski sold at 47s. to 47s. 6d. Taganrog Ghirka at 43s. 9d. to 44s. 6d. and 45s. Polish Odessa at 45s. Galatz Reserve sold at 44s. to 45s.; 2 Egyptian at 38s. 6d.; 2 of Rye at 26s. 3d and 26s. 6d. per qr.; and about 80 cargoes of Maize, commencing at 29s. 6d. out of condition to 31s. 6d. in good condition.

The sales noted last week were 135,381 qrs. Wheat at 44s. 2d. per qr., against 137,413 qrs. in 1857. The London deliveries were 16,000 qrs. and 4,405 qrs. The imports into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending Sept. 22d, in Wheat and Flour, have been 58,775 qrs.

The total supply of Canada wheat for the past experienced for years, being over 105,000 qrs., of which 80,000 qrs. were from Russia alone. Unless new parties having large quantities of old stocks to be free buyers, it became necessary, in order to make sales of any magnitude, to further reduce prices; even old Russian were therefore sold at 1s. per qr. lower than the rates of all kinds, especially such as were light and spongy, were fully 1s. 6d. per qr. down. These repeated falls, however, seem likely to bring on a reaction, and if our dependance is to be chiefly on Russia, an early closing of the Baltic would again occasion an upward movement. On Wednesday there were 20 qrs. per coast, 3,370 qrs. Irish, with 39,060 qrs. from abroad. A good deal of corn was placed this day at Monday's decline, but some went to store. On Friday the foreign receipts reached to 67,910 qrs. which with 2,570 qrs. Irish, and 70 qrs. per coast, made 70,550 qrs. Factors who then had orders to sell were compelled to accept a further reduction of 6d. per qr., but some fine sorts were unaltered.

Liverpool, on Tuesday, found more inquiry for fine old Wheat, while inferior and new were 1d to 3d per 70 lbs lower. Flour was 6d@1s 3d per sack and brl. Old Oats were scarce, but new again receded 1d to 2d per 45 lbs. Beans were lower 6d to 1s per qr, and Maize about 1s cheaper. On Friday old Wheat was nominally as before quoted, but new was again easier. New Oats were further reduced 1d to 2d per 45 lbs, and Meal 1s per load. Beans were down 1s per qr down, but Barley and Peas unchanged. Prime Galatz Maize was offered at 29s in vain.

All ingoing corn ships were to be kept fully 1s per qr, new Oats, Beans, and middling Barley in some instances being 1s to 2s per quarter lower.

The weather in Scotland has been very serviceable to the completion of harvest, and markets dull. Edinburgh, with a liberal supply was unchanged for wheat, but cheaper for all sparing corn. At Glasgow business was on all very moderate scale, Wheat, Beans, Peas, and Barley being 6d per boll lower, and Flour 6d to 1s per sack. Dundee was also 6d to 1s per 280lbs cheaper. New Oats were 6d to 1s per 204lbs cheaper.

The improved weather too in Ireland has had its influence, coupled with English advices. At Belfast prices were almost nominal. Wheat at Dublin was reduced 6d to 1s per bbl on Tuesday, but on Friday was steadier. A Cork firm on wheat was unaltered, but native wheat being plentiful, was dull. Barley, Oats, and Maize were all cheaper. Wheat in Waterford was only calm; but Oats fell 6d to 1s per bbl, and Maize was 6d to 6d per bbl lower; other grain much as last week.

Movements of Breadstuffs—Oct. 23.

RECEIVED BY CANAL AND RAILWAYS.

	Flour Wh'l	Corn	Oats	Rye	Bar.	Pork
	brls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	brls.
By R. & M. Ct.	121	103	3,100	900	....	....
By Buffalo	10,100	1,000	2,000	500	500	115
By Rock I. R.R.	800	100	2,611	200	1,000	1,440
By Ill. Central	....	2,000	1,000	1,000	....	....
By C. & A. R.	425	4,675	1,515	....	400	253
By Mich. Cent.	1,000	1,000	....	....	500	400
By C. & A. R.R.	120	2,800	100	100	....	75
Total	12,566	13,558	5,472	2,300	720	725

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—OCT. 23.

To Buffalo	1,997	....	13,094	....	....	....
To Ogdensburg	....	....	16,500	....	....	....
To Oswego	4,500	24,261	....	....	....	....
To Kingston	1,000	....	....	....	....	....
To Collingwood	....	....	4,000	....	....	....
To Detroit	1,025	....	....	....	....	....
To other ports	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total	7,522	24,261	33,594	300	1,000	1,515

Specification of Grain Shipped, Oct. 23.

By C. Huron	1,000	No 2 spring wheat.	
By Baltimore	1,242	No 2 spring wheat.	
By Buffalo	1,000	No 2 red w wheat.	
By Buffalo	1,721	No 2 spring wheat.	
Rec'd by canal	2,800	No 2 spring wheat.	
Rec'd by canal	1,000	No 2 spring wheat.	
Rec'd by canal	1,000	No 2 corn.	
Rec'd by canal	1,000	No 2 corn.	
Rec'd by canal	2,611	No 2 corn.	
Rec'd by canal	1,000	No 1 corn.	
Rec'd by canal	1,000	No 1 corn.	
do	1,000	do	
do	2,000	do	

Receipts of Produce by R. R., Oct. 23.

Rock Island R. R.—Wheat 2,800 bu; Corn 2,611 do; Oats 1,000 do; Barley 200 do; Pork 1,440 brls; Lard 1,440 lbs.

Illinois Central Railroad—Wheat 2,000 bu; Corn 1,000 do; Oats 1,000 do; Barley 1,000 do; Pork 500 brls; Lard 500 lbs.

Chicago & Alton R. R.—Wheat 1,425 bu; Corn 4,675 do; Oats 1,515 do; Pork 253 brls; Lard 253 lbs.

Michigan Central R. R.—Wheat 1,000 bu; Corn 1,000 do; Pork 400 brls; Lard 400 lbs.

Chicago & Rock Island R. R.—Wheat 120 bu; Corn 2,800 do; Oats 100 do; Barley 100 do; Pork 75 brls; Lard 75 lbs.

Flour and Grain in Store.

Flour, brls	10,000	October, 24 1857.	4,500
Wheat, bu	1,000	do	1,000
do Red winter	97,000	do White	15,300
do White	20,000	do Spring	20,000
Corn, bu	20,000	do	10,000
Oats, bu	2,000	do	10,100
Barley, bu	6,000	do	1,000
Rye, bu	2,000	do	1,000
Total Wheat, bu	118,000	Total	35,800
do do corn	20,000	do do	10,000

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, Oct. 23.

Flour—Wheat in fair selling demand, but holders generally firm and above the views of buyers. Sales 3,000 brls at $5 for Ohio; $5 50 for Genesee, and $5 75 for Genesee extra. Barley nominal at 60c. Corn in good demand at 70c. Oats dull at 35c.

Receipts—Flour, 10,000 brls; Wheat, 20,000 bu; Corn, 20,000 bu; Barley, 6,000 bu; Oats, 2,000 bu.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25.

FREIGHTS—Very dull. The schr. Metropolis takes Wheat to Buffalo at 4c.

FLOUR—Less inquiry. Prices unchanged. Sales today were:—100 bbls common Extra at $3; 100 bbls choice do at 04; 100 bbls Superfine at $2.12½—all delivered.

WHEAT—Market very quiet, and prices firm. Winter —500 bu White at $1 in store; 1,000 bu No. 1 Red at 98c in store; 1,000 bu No. 2 Red at 77c in store. Spring—Advanced ½@1c per bushel. Sales were:—4,000 bu No. 2 at 58c in store; 500 bu do at 59½c in store; 2,000 bu do at 57½c in store; 12,000 bu do in parcels at 58 in store; 1,000 bu Rejected at 47½c in store; 300 bu do at 46c in store 700 bu do at 45c in store; closing firm.

CORN—Firmer. Sales were:—5,000 bu Canal at 50½c afloat; 5,000 bu do at 51c afloat; 1,000 bu do at 52c f. o. b.; 5,000 bu No. 1 in lots at 49c in store; 2,000 bu do at 50c in store.

OATS—Nominal at 43@44c for old or crop in store: and 34 @35c for new crop.

BARLEY—Dull. 700 bu No. 2 at 46c in store.

RYE—150 bags at 55c per 70 lbs at depot.

HIGHWINES—100 bbls in lots at 30c.

SEED—75 bu prime, in bars ready for shipment at $1.77 delivered; 40 bu at $1.75 in store.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork nominal at $15; Mess Beef, 40s@10; L'rd, 9¼@9½c.

TALLOW—Declined ½c. Sales to-day were: 100 bbls city at 9c; 100 bbls do on p. t.

HIDES—Steady. Green Salted, 7@7½c; Dry Flint, 15@ 15½c.

PELTS—October, 50@75.

DRESSED HOGS—30 Dressed Hogs, averaging 200 lbs, were sold at $4.50 per 100 lbs.

BUTTER—Good inquiry for choice dairy at 14@16c; Common dull at 9@12c.

EGGS—Fresh eggs in good demand at 15c ₩ doz.

POULTRY—Turkeys, 7¾@8c ₩ lb.; Chickens, $1.45@ $1.50 per pair.

POTATOES—Good to choice, 30@45c ₩ bu; Common, 20@25c.

BEANS—$1.60@$1 ₩ bu

APPLES—Green, $1.75@3.50 per bbl.; according to quality.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—E. S. Hunter, agent of Belcher's Sucrea. In this city, has issued under date of October 23d, the following list of prices:

Loaf Sugar Double Refined	11½c
Small Loaf Sugar	10½c
Crushed Sugar, double refined	10½c
Crushed Sugar	10½c
Powdered Sugar, double Refined	10½c
Powdered Sugar	10½c
Refined White Sugar	9½c
Refined Yellow Sugar	9½c
Refined Yellow Sugar	8½c
New Orleans Molasses	45c
N. E. Syrup Molasses	40c

Chicago Daily Live Stock Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 25, 1858.

The receipts Cattle and Hogs at Sherman's yards have been liberal—the great bulk being Beeves.

BEEF CATTLE.—The market yesterday and to-day was quiet and active and the yards were getting cleaned out again, though at comparatively low figures. The common run of the stock received is selling at $1.75@2.00, and choice fat lots at $2.25@2.50.

STOCKERS.—The How market is well supplied, and prices are a shade lower on account of the dull news from the East. Good nearly lots were sold yesterday and to-day at $2.25@2.50, and ordinary lots at $1.90@2.15 ₩ 100 lbs.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.—The demand is moderate, at fair prices. Sales of 12 Cows and Calves, at $18@32 ₩ head. None left over.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Are in moderate demand and prices sustained. Sales of 805 Sheep at $2.25@2.75 ₩ 100 lbs; 86 Lambs, at $1.75 per head. None left over.

HOGS.—Coming in rather plenty for the demand; the quality is very fair. We quote prices 10c lower last week than the week preceding it. Sales of 1,748 Hogs, at $2.60@3.86 for light, and $3.75@4.00 for good heavy Hogs.

Total number received for the week, 3,151. Of these, 1,748 head were sold in the market; 1,748 head were shipped via M. S. & N. I. R. R. for Eastern market. Left unsold, 307 head.

New York Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Oct. 25.

FLOUR—Market unchanged. Sales 10,000 bbls at 4@5 for extra State; 4.30@4.45 for superfine; 4.45@4.60 for extra State; $4.25@4.50 for super western; $4.20@4.40 for shipping extra do; $4.45@4.60 for extra round hoop Ohio—market closing heavy and tending downward. Rye flour held at $4.25 per bbl, and Meal is per load. Beans were sold in per qr down, but Barley and Peas unchanged. Prime Galatz Maize was offered at 29s in vain.

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To Oswego	4,500	24,261	....	....	....	....
To Kingston	1,000	....	....	....	....	....
To Collingwood	....	....	4,000	....	....	....
To Detroit	1,025	....	....	....	....	....
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Barley, bu	6,000	do	1,000
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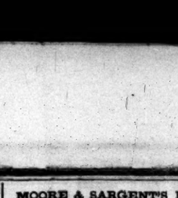
MOORE & SARGENT'S PATENT.



CROSS-CUT SAWING MACHINE.

STATE, COUNTY and TOWN RIGHTS FOR SALE AT

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☞ Machines for sale, Price $25. oct23-2w-b281

CHICAGO LEAD PIPE AND Sheet Lead Works.

COLLINS & BLATCHFORD,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Lead Pipe, Sheet and Bar Lead,

AND DEALERS IN

PIG LEAD.

Agents for

COLLIER WHITE LEAD & OIL COMPANY,

—AND—

St. Louis Shot Tower.

☞ A full assortment of the above Manufactures constantly on hand.

ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED.

Collins & Blatchford,

aug29-607-1y Corner of Clinton and Fulton streets.

Important to Ladies.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies of Chicago that they have

JUST OPENED A NEW STORE,

Where will be found a Splendid Assortment of Direct Importations of

Berlin Zephyr Worsted, Split and Shetland Wool, Brilliant and Shaded Worsted Beads, Patte ns, Canvas, Floss Silk, Chenille, Gold and Silver Fringes and Tassels, Braids, Fancy Buttons, &c.

Also—Velvet Ribbons, French and Swiss Embroideries. All kinds of Worsted Knitted Goods and Paris Fancy Articles.

Stamping and Embroidery done to order.

JARDEE & VARPALIS, 107 Lake-st.

oct20-1046-3m* Between Clark and Dearborn.

HOTEL TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, or

FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS.

This Hotel is situated in the flourishing town of Waupaca, Waupaca county, Wisconsin; a place containing a population of 3,000 inhabitants, and stands on the corner of the two principal streets. It is a new building, three stories high, containing fifty rooms, and is well constructed for a public house, and is the best one in the place; has a stable attached to it, that will accommodate 50 horses. There are two daily lines of stages that run to and from the house, also a daily line of steamers on the Wolf and Fox rivers, that stop within a short distance.

The property will be exchanged for city property or merchandise, if preferred. The most reasonable terms, if not sold, it will be rented for a term of years. This is a first class location, and will be found one of a most unequaled with the best business to make money. A responsible party can be obtained, or a partnership if preferred. For further information can be obtained, or at the land office of

A. D. SMITH,

Waupaca, Wis.

C. L. HARMON & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 12 River Street, near Rush St. Bridge, Chicago.

HAVE NOW IN STORE AND ARE RECEIVING a large and well assorted stock of

GROCERIES,

To the examination of which we invite the particular attention of Cash purchasers, who will find it to their interest to call on us before buying.

We are also Agents for the sale of

Herring's Champion Safes.

Buckmaster's Scales,

Bacon's Hoist Wheels, etc.

No. 12 River Street.

oct24-2mo*874

Lake Forest.

THE LIND UNIVERSITY AT LAKE Forest, twenty-seven miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, is now open. It is contracted for the erection of an Academy Building, enlarged accommodations for Professors, and will open a School on the 27th of November next; and for the purpose of giving a thorough education in the higher arts in a healthful location, abounding in springs of good and wholesome water, and in the midst of the Lake Michigan, and on the most desirable site for a town between Chicago and Milwaukee. The location possesses all the advantages of good society, and a high order of schools, will be found to be one of the most healthful places in all the families who wish to improve and live upon the premises.

Also, to let a commodious dwelling house, with out lots immediately west and adjoining the town, mostly farming lands, at a reasonable price and time, to parties who will make improvements.

Apply personally at No. 22, corner of Wabash and Washington-st., Chicago, or address PETER PAGE, Agent.

Chicago, Sept. 23, 1858. sep25-m&f-3m

NEW IRON WAREHOUSE.

CRAWFORD DICKSON & CO.

No. 26 South Market-st.....CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

IRON, NAILS, CUT AND WROUGHT SPIKES,

PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

Window Glass, Fence Wire, Steel and Heavy Hardware.

☞ Orders Solicited. au13a474-3m

H. & J. McCOLLUM,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Patent Cracker, Biscuit & Pic-Nic Machines,

PATENT DOUGH MIXER,

PATENT HAND BUTTER MACHINES,

Cracker Dockers, Improved Oven Mouths, Doors, Dampers, &c. &c., and Dealers in Steam Engines, Boilers, Steam Engines, and every variety of Machinery, Lithograph and Printing Presses, Scales, Dough and Cracker Brakes, Sheet and Bar Iron, Steel, Nails, Dockers, Sheet and Bar R. R. Iron 100 tons on hand.

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